

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## HUNGARY'S DESIGN AGAINST THE TZECH STATE IS EXPOSED

Financial and Moral Support to  
Secessionist Party Fails to  
Disrupt Tzeco-Slovakian  
Republic at Last Elections

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Recent  
reports of an impending division in the  
Tzeco-Slovakian republic were  
categorically denied to a representative  
of The Christian Science Monitor by  
the Tzeco-Slovakian authorities here.  
It was stated that this rumor  
has its source in propaganda work that  
is being carried on by the Hungarian  
Government in an endeavor to cause  
a split and the eventual recovery of  
Slovakia by Hungary.

A profound sensation has been  
caused throughout central Europe, the  
informant said, by the publication of  
a document, said to have been stolen  
from the Magyar legation at Vienna.  
These papers, he declared, expose a  
deep-laid scheme whereby the Slovaks  
would be encouraged to resent the  
authority exercised by the government  
at Prague, and so produce all the  
potentials for an internal upheaval.

This condition was to have been  
enlarged and fostered by artificially  
created food troubles, also by various  
propaganda work. A small party in  
Slovakia, known as the "People's  
Party," desires that Slovakia should  
be made a local, autonomous state,  
within the Tzeco-Slovakian republic.  
At the last elections, this party was  
hopelessly discredited, notwithstanding  
financial and moral support from the  
Magyars.

### "One Republic" Victory

The Social Democratic and National  
parties obtained an overwhelming  
majority on a platform of "one republic."  
The informant pointed out that voting  
is compulsory, therefore the vote  
represented between 90 and 94 per  
cent of the population. It was further  
stated that, notwithstanding reports  
to the contrary, there is no fear in  
Tzeco-Slovakian Government circles  
that Hungary will succeed in its  
endeavors to separate Slovakia from the  
remainder of the republic.

The Magyars, it was stated, mani-  
fest a considerable amount of jealousy  
toward the rapidly increasing pros-  
perity of Tzeco-Slovakia. The Mag-  
yar reactionaries are supported by  
certain French financial circles, who  
thus give additional aid to their  
efforts. Furthermore, it was stated that  
France, although outwardly denounc-  
ing aggressive action on the part of  
Hungary toward Tzeco-Slovakia,  
will not seriously interfere with Hun-  
garian policy, for her opinion is that  
the Tzeco-Slovakian state is incapable  
of continued existence.

The financial conditions in the lat-  
ter country give promise of rapid  
recovery from the effects of the war.  
Tzeco-Slovakia, the informant said,  
is the first state in Central Europe  
that can show a budget wherein  
the expenditure is met by revenue.  
Dr. Charles Ingalls, the Tzeco-Slovakian  
Minister of Finance, has just sub-  
mitted his budget for 1921, wherein  
the expenditure is estimated at  
3,000,000 crowns less than the revenue.  
Owing to lack of established credit,  
Tzeco-Slovakia, the informant said,  
is unable as yet to prevent gambling  
by "high financiers" on her rate of  
exchange.

**Exchange Difficulties**

The sugar crop will soon be for-  
sake, which will in all probability be  
preceded by a huge amount of Tzeco-  
Slovakian crowns being thrown on the  
market in Germany. Then, when the  
crown has been forced down, the sale  
of sugar will be completed by mer-  
chants abroad. This unfair method  
can only be met by Tzeco-Slovakia  
having at her command national funds  
that will enable her bankers to buy up  
the crowns when the exchange is  
forced against her.

In conclusion, it was stated that  
once the "little entente" has become  
an accomplished fact, ramifications on  
the part of Hungary will receive a con-  
siderable check.

Asked how Tzeco-Slovakia views  
Poland's refusal to enter the little  
entente, the reply was that no great  
disappointment is experienced by the  
Tzeco-Slovakian authorities, for it is  
felt that Poland's present policy  
toward Russia would be more likely to  
bring war than peace within the bor-  
ders of the little entente.

**KING ALFONSO IN LONDON**

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

London, England (Tuesday)—The  
King of Spain, accompanied by Queen  
Edu and their son Don Jaime, arrived  
at Victoria station by special train last  
night, having come to London on a  
visit which is described as "purely  
private and unofficial." They were  
met by King George and Queen Mary  
along with the Prince of Wales and  
Princess Mary.

**SOCIALIST GAINS**

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—In  
the municipal elections on Sunday the  
Socialists registered gains at Milan  
and Leghorn, and the Liberals at  
Turin, Florence, Genoa, Naples, Pisa  
and Parma. The Clericals gained  
nothing. The councils at Milan and  
Leghorn had a Socialist majority be-  
fore.

## TURKS REFUSE TO RATIFY TREATY

Tewfik Pasha, Desirous of Not  
Breaking With Nationalists,  
Declines to Accept Terms

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The  
news received here that the Turks re-  
fuse to ratify the treaty of Sèvres is  
regarded gravely. It was believed  
that the government, at the head of  
which was Damad Ferid Pasha, was  
completely docile, though the French  
complained that he was the servant of  
England. In any case, the Franco-  
British forces under command of General  
Milne and the guns of the British  
fleet directed on the capital seemed  
to make ratification inevitable. But  
Ferid has been replaced by Tewfik  
Pasha, who has been in negotiation  
with the Nationalists grouped around  
Mustapha Kemal and the Angora Par-  
liament.

While the Entente was master of  
Constantinople, for various reasons it  
seems to have renounced the attempt  
to render itself master of the Turks in  
Asia Minor. Indeed it has been  
asserted with some justice that the  
French have practiced a pro-Turkish  
policy in Asia Minor, beginning with  
the signing of the armistice with  
Kemal and continuing with the partial  
withdrawal from Cilicia, in spite of  
the obligation to remain there to pro-  
tect the Armenians until tranquillity was  
restored. To this action, in fact, is  
attributed the recent massacre of  
Armenians in Hadjin.

The allied governments, apparently  
feeling unable to overcome Kemal and  
the Angora Government, allowed Tewfik  
to become chief of the Constantinople  
Government and to enter into close  
relations with Angora. His emissaries  
to Angora returned, however, with absolutely unacceptable  
conditions, suggesting, for example, the  
abandonment of Thrace and Smyrna by  
the Greeks. Thus it was unable to  
reach an agreement, but Tewfik, desirous  
of not breaking with the Nationalists,  
has refused to accept the treaty of  
Sèvres.

It may be that only an adjournment  
of ratification is sought, but at any  
rate Turkey now stands in a defiant  
attitude. The Allies appear to regard  
themselves as impotent.

The Christian Science Monitor un-  
derstands that a new mission has been  
sent from Constantinople into Anatolia,  
comprising Eumer Farouk Effendi, Minister of Interior, Salib  
Pasha, Minister of Marine, and Zeki  
Pasha, chief of the General Staff.

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reach an agreement, but Tewfik, desirous  
of not breaking with the Nationalists,  
has refused to accept the treaty of  
Sèvres.

State Law in Full Force

"We have not seen the full text of  
the decision of the Supreme Court of  
the United States. Undoubtedly the  
Illinois search and seizure law is valid  
and legal in full force and effect  
throughout Illinois as prohibiting the  
transportation of intoxicating liquor on  
the highways, except as specially au-  
thorized by that act.

"This department will insist on the  
enforcement of this law by all police  
and prosecuting officers of this State.  
"We do not desire to discuss the  
precise effect of the recent decision  
of the United States Supreme Court in  
the Williams Street case until we have  
access to the full text of that decision.

"According to newspaper reports  
the decision of the United States Su-  
preme Court applied to liquor lawfully  
acquired for a lawful purpose,  
as above set forth. It does not in any  
way protect the owners of liquors un-  
lawfully manufactured, or sold or re-  
quired for unlawful sale or use."

Conspiracy Indictments

Ten indictments have been returned  
by the federal grand jury on charges  
of conspiracy to violate the Volstead  
Act. Among the men indicted, most  
of whom are druggists and drug  
clerks, are the names of two detectives  
and a former employee of the United  
States District Court, Benjamin Sterne,  
who was a messenger alleged to have  
aided in supplying forged prescription  
blanks to the druggists.

John F. Tobin, saloonkeeper, is  
being held under \$5000 bond for  
alleged complicity in the recent rob-  
beries in which Mike Heitler is said  
to be implicated.

Charles W. Sommers, proprietor of  
the Birchmont Hotel and the St. James  
Grill, who was sentenced last week  
by Judge K. M. Ländis to serve 30  
months in the federal penitentiary for  
conspiracy to violate the Volstead Act,  
and for selling liquor, has been taken  
to Leavenworth to begin his sentence.

Coal Discussion at Vienna

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

VIENNA, Austria (Tuesday)—En-  
tente delegates here are continuing the  
discussion of the question of providing  
coal for Austrian industries, and it is  
understood that England is in favor  
of an arrangement whereby France  
should contribute a certain amount of  
coal to Germany to assist in the  
restoration of works in the Sarre  
basin, in return for which concession  
Germany would be prepared to furnish  
a larger amount of coal to Austria  
from Upper Silesia.

In addition, negotiations have taken  
place between the Austrian and the  
Polish governments on the question of  
the supply of coal from Poland in  
exchange for machinery for mines  
from Austria. At present the supply  
of coal from Poland is practically  
negligible.

## SUCCESSOR SOUGHT FOR DIPLOMATIC POST

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—In  
France there is much discussion con-  
cerning the successor of Paul Cam-  
bon, French Ambassador at London,  
who is resigning. One name men-  
tioned rather surprisingly is that of  
Raymond Poincaré, but his appoint-  
ment appears to be altogether improbable.

The choice seems to lie between Cam-  
ille Barrère, at present Ambassador  
to Rome, and Mr. De Saint Aulaire,  
Ambassador at Madrid. In diplomatic  
circles it is Mr. Barrère who is most  
favored, but there is opposition on per-  
sonal grounds. The London post is,  
with the Washington appointment,  
considered the crown of a diplomatic  
career.

## TURKS REFUSE TO RATIFY TREATY

ILLINOIS ACT BARS  
LIQUOR REMOVAL

Search and Seizure Law Will Be  
Enforced, Says State Attorney-  
General—Supreme Court Deci-  
sion May Be Inoperative

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

CHICAGO, Illinois—Absolute pro-  
hibition of the transportation of liquor  
over the highways of the State except  
for restricted purposes, as provided  
in the Illinois statute, may make inoperative  
in this State the decision of the United States Supreme  
Court, that liquor may be transported from  
storage without violation of the  
Volstead Act by an owner who acquires  
such removal as provided for by the Su-  
preme Court decision.

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dates for Parliament must take the oath of allegiance on nomination.

The bill came before the committee of the whole House. The clause providing for the creation of second chambers was adopted by a 175-to-31 vote. It leaves to the Irish parliaments the duty of framing the necessary scheme.

The government had originally proposed itself to draft the scheme, and was today subjected to much hostile criticism for evading the task. The government's critics declared that the Irish parliaments would not succeed in drafting a successful scheme.

Government Spokesmen

Andrew Bonar Law, the government leader in the House, and Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Minister of Pensions, replying to the criticisms, explained that there were insuperable difficulties in the way of the English Parliament's attempting the task. In the course of the debate, Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster Unionist leader, argued that it would have been quite sufficient to provide a second chamber for the southern parliament, and, by a question, elicited from Sir Laming Worthington-Evans the statement that even if second chambers were not established, the Irish parliament would continue to function.

Another amendment to the bill was adopted placing upon the southern parliament the responsibility of providing funds for Irish universities.

The government's early proposal that all candidates for election to the Irish parliaments must take the oath of allegiance before being nominated, which has provoked more severe criticism from Irishmen and the Liberals than any other provision of the bill, has been quietly dropped, and today Sir Laming, in behalf of the government, moved the new clause to replace it and provide for the case of either Irish parliament not being properly constituted.

New Clause Explained

The new clause provides that if the number of members validly elected to either parliament at the first election is less than half the total membership, or if the number who have taken the oath of allegiance within 14 days from the date parliament is summoned is less than half, the King may by an order-in-council dissolve such parliament and place the functions of the government in the hands of a committee nominated by the Lord Lieutenant pending the summoning of a new parliament.

Lord Hugh Cecil criticized the clause as the greatest legislative absurdity ever suggested. Mr. Asquith said the clause forcibly illustrated the farcical character of the southern parliament. The contingency contemplated, he asserted, was certain to arise in southern Ireland, which then would be reduced to the condition of the most backward of the Crown colonies. This clause was carried by 137 to 11.

Committee of Inquiry Enlarged

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The commission on Ireland announced yesterday that "in view of the steadily increasing gravity of the situation in Ireland," it had decided to increase the membership of the body which will begin hearings here on November 17 from five to seven and to enlarge the scope of its inquiry. The new members selected are Raymond Robins of Chicago and Alexander B. Moore, publisher of the Pittsburgh Leader.

The commission said the following Americans had been added to the list of witnesses: The Rev. James H. Cotter, Ironton, Ohio; Luke S. Hart, St. Louis, member of the supreme board of directors of the Knights of Columbus; Francis Hackett, New York newspaper man; Thomas C. Fogarty, of New York, who recently returned from a visit to Ireland; and Captain S. L. MacNaughten, an Ulster Protestant.

ELECTRIC STRIKE IN BERLIN CONTINUES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—In spite of the prolonged negotiations, the strike of 10,000 municipal electrical workers in Berlin continues, much public inconvenience being occasioned. The gas workers in the suburbs of Charlottenburg ceased work in sympathy today, with the result that thousands of Berlin housewives were unable to prepare the family meals.

A housewives organization has sent a petition to President Ebert, urging him to adopt all measures possible to settle the dispute, which, while not affecting wealthy residents in the hotels, is adding enormously to the difficulties of the poor and middle class.

Most vehement denunciations of the unauthorized strike come from the Socialist newspapers, which allege that Russian agitators are misleading the workers. The alarm entertained tonight lest the second anniversary of the proclamation of the German public may lead to disorders seems unfounded.

NEW TAXATION PLANNED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales (Tuesday)—It is understood that the New South Wales treasury will budget for new taxation to the amount of £25,000. In order to meet the prospective deficit on the race-course admission tax, there will be an increased stamp, check, and probate duties and harbor dues.

BANDS OF MERCY INCREASE

BOSTON, Massachusetts—From the field workers employed throughout the United States, and from volunteers, the American Humane Education Society reports 800 new Bands of Mercy organized last month. The total number of Bands of Mercy organized to date is 129,244.

## FUTURE CONTROL OF THE OIL INDUSTRY

Convention Delegate Says Government Should Encourage the Development of Foreign Oil Lands by Americans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Twenty-one countries or national groups are classified as petroleum producers, although several produce in such small quantities that they are more properly potential producers, according to Dr. Van H. Manning, director of the American Petroleum Institute division of research. The countries whose annual output totals more than 35,000 barrels number 17. Of the group comprising the United States, Mexico, Peru, Canada and Colombia, Americans are the largest producers, while Colombia does not yet market any oil.

Of the world's output, 69 per cent is being supplied from within the territorial limits of the United States—a home production in our back yards and often in our front yards, the development of which, however, has been as open to participation by foreign interests as by American citizens," says Mr. Manning.

"We are consuming more of these products than we are producing. This year's domestic production will be about 450,000,000 barrels, and our imports from Mexico will probably be 125,000,000, a total of 575,000,000.

"The rapid development of the automobile industry gives a visualization of a condition of gasoline consumption that must be reckoned with. The growth of farm tractors and aeroplanes is creating a great market. Industrial and marine use of fuel oil is taxing the oil industry to the utmost. This nation is predominant in the use of the internal combustion engine. We operate approximately six-sevenths of the motor-driven vehicles of the world."

"I was," says Mr. Tardieu, "Franch high commissioner to the United States at that time, and I can say this: Since the preceding January I had had instructions from Mr. Clemenceau to work with the American Government for the institution of a supreme command, and if one put the question, 'who?' the reply was 'Foch.'"

Mr. Tardieu also reviewed at length Mr. Clemenceau's course in the French Chamber, quoting speeches in which the Premier defended Marshal Foch against attacks and strongly supported his military policies.

Marshal Foch, in an interview in The Matin, said:

"Mr. Clemenceau showed hardly any appreciation for my work. At the war council in London, when I protested against a decision of Field Marshal Haig, I was vigorously told by Mr. Clemenceau to keep quiet. He declared he was the spokesman for the French Government.

"Mr. Clemenceau even opposed making me generalissimo of the allied armies until Field Marshal Haig insisted."

When the conditions of the armistice gave them the power to impose upon Germany whatever peace terms they judged fair, the allied governments failed to exploit their victory, declared Marshal Foch in a later interview in the *Matin*.

"An armistice," he said, "is a cessation of hostilities whose object is to put the government which consent to grant it in a position to impose the peace they choose. Did the armistice which I signed on Nov. 11, 1918, fulfill those conditions? I say it did, as on June 19, 1919, seven months after it was signed, Germany accepted all the Allies' peace terms. I had told Mr. Clemenceau on Armistice Day: 'My work is over; yours now begins. Draft the peace you like. I will guarantee to impose it.'

Marshal Foch went on to describe how, when Dr. Erzberger and General von Winterfeldt pleaded for the immediate cessation of hostilities, he replied that he had given his orders for the allied armies to advance for three days more, and no pleading by the Germans would make him change those orders. When finally the Germans arrived to sign he consented to reduce his terms only so far as to allow them 500 machine guns and a certain number of motor trucks so as to maintain order in Germany.

Turning to the peace which followed the armistice, Marshal Foch said that later, when the view grew upon him that the proposed peace was not what he considered a wise one, he had written a series of notes to Mr. Clemenceau demanding the military occupation of the Rhine until the complete execution of all the terms of the Treaty. President Poincaré supported him in his view.

Intelligence service to prevent men from giving information to the enemy, and prevented the enemy from introducing propaganda."

## REPLY MADE TO MARSHAL FOCH

Andrew Tardieu Defends Mr. Clemenceau Against Attack by the Allied Commander

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Marshal Foch has become the center of an animated discussion which is occupying the attention of the French press and political circles generally to the exclusion of almost all other subjects. The main point turns on the relations of Marshal Foch and Mr. Clemenceau in the crucial stages of the war and the circumstances leading to the marshal's elevation to the rank of commander-in-chief of all the Allied forces.

On behalf of Mr. Clemenceau, Andrew Tardieu today replied to Marshal Foch, declaring that it was in fact Mr. Clemenceau who secured the supreme command for Marshal Foch and that Mr. Clemenceau was throughout the champion and defender of Marshal Foch instead of his enemy.

Dealing with the statement attributed to Marshal Foch that "Mr. Clemenceau only bowed, and with bad grace, to my appointment as supreme commander," Mr. Tardieu offers the text of Marshal Foch's appointment written in the Premier's hand.

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NO DECISION ON GERMAN MOTORS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The conference of ambassadors has not, contrary to certain reports, arrived at final decisions in respect of the Diesel motors which Germany has been asked to destroy, but which she refuses to do, contending that they could be used for other purposes than in submarines. It is, however, practically certain that the entente will not persist in its demands. Germany will be asked to furnish proof of the adaptation to commercial uses of the motors of submarines discovered by the inter-allied naval commission.

Suggestions of constitutional amendment which admit of levying an export tax have been made. Others include export embargoes, reenactment of that clause of the Tariff Act of 1919 which is a retaliatory measure, the federal chartering of an oil corporation to engage in foreign operations. All require congressional action." Dr. Manning added that the United States Government was not only fully aware of the gravity of these problems but for some time had been taking vigorous steps toward its solution.

MEAL WON WHILE A PRISONER OF WAR

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Edgar N. Halyburton of Taylorsville, North Carolina, who during the world war was a sergeant in Company F, Sixteenth Infantry, enjoys the unique distinction of having a distinguished service medal awarded him for service performed while a prisoner in Germany. His citation, made public Tuesday by the War Department, says that "while a prisoner in the hands of the German Government from November, 1917, to November, 1918, he voluntarily took command of the different camps in which he was located and, under difficult conditions, established administrative and personal headquarters, organized the men into units, billeted them systematically, established sanitary regulations, made equitable distribution of supplies, and established an in-

## COAL BILL THREAT MUCH DISCUSSED

Proposed Nationalization of Coal Industry If Evidence of Reform Is Not Given—Denial Made of Wrongdoing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The statement made in New York last Friday by Senator William M. Calder and Senator Walter W. Edge, Republican members of the Senate Committee on Reconstruction, that they would press a bill for the nationalization of the coal industry if the price of coal did not drop radically and the profiteers gave evidence of reform, has been much discussed here both by government officials and by the politicians who are looking forward to the program of the new administration.

Nationalization is a big word to be used at this time, and the conservative element of the Republican Party, which will have so large a say in regard to legislation after March 4, is guaranteed by party politicians here not to open the door at which the Plumb Plan bankers have been knocking so persistently and which certain radical elements would be glad to push wide open.

Col. D. B. Wentz, president of the National Coal Association, who was mentioned by Senator Calder and Senator Edge as having admitted wrongdoing, made a reply last evening:

"The entire industry has been accused of 'practicing gross extortion on the whole public of the United States,'" he said. "The Senate committee asserts that 'wrongdoing has been admitted by D. B. Wentz, representing the National Coal Association; by Commissioner Clyde B. Atchison, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and by Daniel Willard, representing the railroads.' No such admission has been made by me, nor do I understand that any such admission has been made by either of the others. So as to put the matter straight on the record, I wish to deny emphatically that there was any wrongdoing in any action taken by representatives of the National Coal Association, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, or of the American Railroad Association."

When the conditions of the armistice gave them the power to impose upon Germany whatever peace terms they judged fair, the allied governments failed to exploit their victory, declared Marshal Foch in a later interview in the *Matin*.

"An armistice," he said, "is a cessation of hostilities whose object is to put the government which consent to grant it in a position to impose the peace they choose. Did the armistice which I signed on Nov. 11, 1918, fulfill those conditions? I say it did, as on June 19, 1919, seven months after it was signed, Germany accepted all the Allies' peace terms. I had told Mr. Clemenceau on Armistice Day: 'My work is over; yours now begins. Draft the peace you like. I will guarantee to impose it.'

Marshal Foch went on to describe how, when Dr. Erzberger and General von Winterfeldt pleaded for the immediate cessation of hostilities, he replied that he had given his orders for the allied armies to advance for three days more, and no pleading by the Germans would make him change those orders. When finally the Germans arrived to sign he consented to reduce his terms only so far as to allow them 500 machine guns and a certain number of motor trucks so as to maintain order in Germany.

Turning to the peace which followed the armistice, Marshal Foch said that later, when the view grew upon him that the proposed peace was not what he considered a wise one, he had written a series of notes to Mr. Clemenceau demanding the military occupation of the Rhine until the complete execution of all the terms of the Treaty. President Poincaré supported him in his view.

NO DECISION ON GERMAN MOTORS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The conference of ambassadors has not, contrary to certain reports, arrived at final decisions in respect of the Diesel motors which Germany has been asked to destroy, but which she refuses to do, contending that they could be used for other purposes than in submarines. It is, however, practically certain that the entente will not persist in its demands. Germany will be asked to furnish proof of the adaptation to commercial uses of the motors of submarines discovered by the inter-allied naval commission.

Suggestions of constitutional amendment which admit of levying an export tax have been made. Others include export embargoes, reenactment of that clause of the Tariff Act of 1919 which is a retaliatory measure, the federal chartering of an oil corporation to engage in foreign operations. All require congressional action." Dr. Manning added that the United States Government was not only fully aware of the gravity of these problems but for some time had been taking vigorous steps toward its solution.

MEAL WON WHILE A PRISONER OF WAR

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Edgar N. Halyburton of Taylorsville, North Carolina, who during the world war was a sergeant in Company F, Sixteenth Infantry, enjoys the unique distinction of having a distinguished service medal awarded him for service performed while a prisoner in Germany. His citation, made public Tuesday by the War Department, says that "while a prisoner in the hands of the German Government from November, 1917, to November, 1918, he voluntarily took command of the different camps in which he was located and, under difficult conditions, established administrative and personal headquarters, organized the men into units, billeted them systematically, established sanitary regulations, made equitable distribution of supplies, and established an in-

Commerce, in a statement for that publication, has expressed the opinion that the erection and maintenance of ethical standards in business is an important work.

Among prominent persons who have shown interest in the general program looking toward the organization of the league, are Miss Mabel L. Boardman, commissioner of the District of Columbia; Charles F. Abbott, of the New York Sales Managers Club; Nathan T. Pulsifer, head of a large business corporation; Howard Elliott, chairman of the board of directors of the Northern Pacific Railway, and John Lind, secretary of a trade association.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

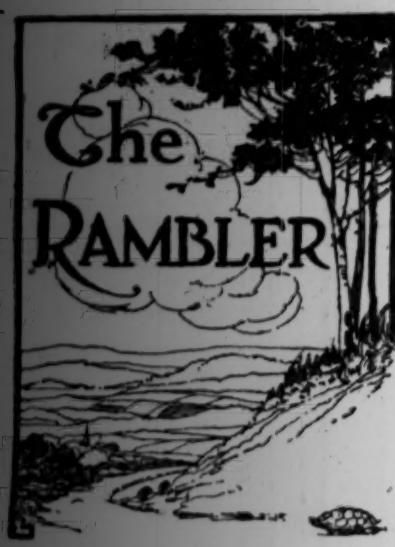
The State Department, it was learned yesterday, is making a careful inquiry into the tripartite agreement for spheres of influence in Asia Minor reported to have been concluded by treaty between Great Britain, France, and Italy. There has been some talk of the United States protesting against the alleged delimitation of spheres by the powers, but the grounds for such a protest have not yet been formulated by the Department of State.

It is believed that much of the "test" talk is due to the general failure to appreciate the fact that maintenance of spheres of influence in this region is not a new thing but has been in reality a fait accompli since the downfall of Turkish power. The problem of how to square French pretensions in Syria with British declarations to the Arabs has for many months been one of the most delicate questions facing the British Foreign Office.

The department is making a thorough study of the agreement, in view of its possible injury to American rights or interests, and it is believed that inquiries have been addressed to the signatory powers for further information concerning it.

State Department officials have expressed the view that the refusal of America to participate in the reorganization of international affairs and in the setting up of a new concert of nations may deprive this country of a right to protest against arrangements made by other powers.

A superficial examination of the agreement, it was intimated, discloses no discrimination against this country but recognizes the equality of opportunity and privileges of American nationals with those of the signatory nations. The agreement has never been officially communicated to the State Department, it was declared.



## On Theorists

The first autumn rains bring the most pleasant afternoons of the year to the assemblage about the round table, as you shrewdly remarked, stranger. It is true that the Bondsalesman and the Armorer, together with two or three other golfing enthusiasts may loudly complain of the weather, but we all know that they, too, secretly rejoice. For is not wet weather good for the putting greens, especially after so dry a season as we have had this year? And a rainy day means a full attendance—which in turn assures a debate about something. The open fire is now most welcome, its genial glow pervading the background of our discussions and preventing us from forgetting, in the heat of argument, the more practical aspects of our companionship. The open fire is as much a symbol of our fellowship as the old oaken round table itself. Before its blaze friendship rallies, however the wordy contention may have threatened our disunion and overthrow.

Truth to tell, our debates are much like the privileged arguments of a legislative assembly. One may disagree violently with one's opponent, and dine cheerfully with him afterward, witness, for example, the Bondsalesman and Poet. They have never been known to agree on any question, yet at dinner and elsewhere they are inseparable friends. Each, down underneath, admires and respects the other. Neither would admit as much, no matter what reward or penalty were offered. But the Poet knows the Bondsalesman for a kind-hearted, practical fellow who holds fast to his ideas and may, therefore, be depended upon. In like manner the Bondsalesman regards the Poet as a marvel of intellectual power, not able to use it commercially, of course, yet a possessor of knowledge before which the Salesman stands in a certain awe. The Bondsalesman knows that the world is in need of men like his friend, although he has vague ideas as to how such men satisfy the world's need. The Poet's friendship flatters the Salesman. He will journey to strange cities, and if none of the round table is with him, boast before new acquaintances of his intimacy with the Poet. Thus we all get on very well together, even when we seem most to disagree.

It was raining when you took your seat the other afternoon, stranger, and the delirious conversation which damp weather always inspires had almost subsided as you joined us. The last flicker of talk about the Ionian climate led us to our topic of the day. Mr. Tortoiseshell Glass, who has been absent on a grand tour, remarked that judging from the weather map we were in for a protracted period of rain.

"I have pet theories of my own about how to read weather maps," he added. He might likewise have added, but did not, that he had pet theories on all subjects.

"You are a theorist," the Bondsalesman said, with a slightly ironic emphasis upon the word "theorist." "Well, for my part, I can't see anything in theories. Give me facts."

"I thought you always prided yourself on being up to date?" observed the Poet, lifting one eyebrow, a sign to those who knew him that he was prepared to argue. Mr. Tortoiseshell Glass made no reply, well content to have the Poet take up the cudgels for him.

What has my hesit up to date got to do with the weather?" the Salesman challenged.

"Nothing," laughed the Poet. "But when you expressed a preference for facts, I couldn't help thinking how old-fashioned you are. Max Beerbohm would find you quite amusing—for a few minutes."

"I don't know what you mean and I don't know who your pal Max is. He isn't a member here. But I am a practical man and I stick to facts. That's clear enough, isn't it?"

"Distressingly so," the Poet agreed.

"What's more, I dislike all theorists and theories," and the Salesman blanched about for approval. The Armorer was seen to nod his head solemnly, while the Professor of Literature delved in his bag of papers, perhaps for an appropriate quotation. Something very like a snore came from Nestor's corner. No one seemed inclined to intervene, one way or the other.

"I wonder how the term 'theorist' came to be one of reproach?" the Poet mused, as if to himself. "Now if I should have a theory about, say, the stock market, concerning which I know nothing, it would probably be inadvisable for me to act on my theory. But I have the most positive theories on the art of poetry, for without them I could write no worth-while verse. Can you then inform me what is this distinction between a theorist and a practical man?"

"A practical man gets things done; a theorist is a dreamer," the Salesman explained.

"Another distinction without a difference," smiled the Poet. "I'll try to

make an illustration that will appeal to you. When Watt sat and watched the lid of a kettle of boiling water rise and fall, he dreamed the theory of the steam engine. According to you that was an absurd result."

"Of course big man has to have vision, but he has got to deal with practical things—not theorize about them," the Salesman went on, moving a bit uncomfortably in his seat.

"If you mean anything which a logical man may understand," the Poet returned, "a theory which can be taken right out and put to work is allowable; but a theory which may not work immediately is not. In other words, we must be careful not to look beyond our noses."

"I don't pretend to follow your deep stuff," the Salesman growled. "I know what I mean—that's enough for me."

"But you don't know what you mean. That's just the point, unless you mean an absurdity," the Poet returned. "I take it that nothing much was ever accomplished, unless there was a theorist around to visualize it first. I remember once going to camp with a party of friends. Some one gave me an air and asked me to cut down a tree to make fire wood. Now I had no theories about how to cut down a tree. The result was that I believe that particular tree is still standing, marred, perhaps, by a few slashes on its outer bark. Whereas, had the theory of cutting down trees ever come to me as I sat before my study fire, I probably would have been prepared with a definite plan."

"You can't get me confused because I'm not listening to you," the Salesman muttered. "Bolshevism was invented by theorists," he added, as a clinching point.

The Poet leaned back in his seat to laugh, before replying. "I can give you better illustrations yet," the Poet said. "The astrologers were theorists, and so were the alchemists. May I also add that the men who drew up our Constitution were radical theorists who believed in that strange theory—democracy."

"Do you mean to class—"

"No, I don't, my friend," the Poet interrupted. "There are good theories and there are mistaken theories. The alchemist or the Bolshevik may be wrong, and the believer in the theory of democracy right. But because some theories are unsound, would you condemn all theories? If you stop to think logically for a moment, you must admit that progress comes from theories—not from their negation. If a man is intellectually great there should be no higher title of honor than to call him a theorist. Indeed, he can't be intellectually great without great theories. It is the architect who plans the house, not the man who lays the bricks, useful as the latter is. But it would be absurd for the bricklayer to sneer at the architect's plans or the ground that they were a mere theory existing only on paper."

The Salesman stared out the window, not because he was convinced, but because he had no words in which to reply.

"At any rate, I don't like theories in politics," he finally exclaimed.

"We weren't talking politics," the Poet smiled. "But of course you are wrong again. Politics is the theory of government—and that, after all, is one of the most practical, every-day theories there is. In fact, the best government is merely an attempt to approximate a theory of an ideal government. The closer it sticks to its theory, the better it is. If you don't believe me, I suggest that you read again that theory of government which is set forth in our Constitution."

Nestor awoke with a start, the word "constitution" being in his ears like a distant trumpet call.

"By all the theories of self-determination and of constitutional government—" he began, but Mr. Tortoiseshell Glass interrupted by getting upon his feet.

"When I looked at that weather map this afternoon," he said, from the door, "I discovered quite a tempest. It all goes to show that no subjects of conversation are safe—not even the weather."

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## THE STAMPS OF BULGARIA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

There are many collectors who would like above all things to obtain the stamps of some one country as nearly complete as possible. When adopting a country one has always to take into consideration whether the task of compiling a special collection of its postal issues is within reasonable possibility, and this has particular reference to rarities and outlays. Sarawak, Sudan, Siam, and Rhodesia afford excellent examples of suitable countries, but all these have been steadily gaining in popularity during recent years. This means, of course, that with many keen collectors on the trail there is a consequent dearth of specimens and a corresponding rise in prices, for like most other things, demand enhances value. The collector must then choose a line of his own. Now Bulgaria offers every inducement. It is an interesting country, there are no highly priced specimens among its issues, in philatelic parlance it is unpopular, and therefore is cheap.

The Bulgaria as it is known today was created after the close of the Russo-Turkish War, and under the rule of Alexander of Battenburg the first postal issue made its appearance, to be exact, on May 1, 1879. Before going on to describe this initial issue, however, it should be pointed out that prior to the introduction of special stamps, Turkish adhesives were used in Bulgaria, for the country was little more than a province of the Ottoman Empire. The collector must therefore be always on the lookout for Turkish specimens bearing the cancellation of some Bulgarian town. The Austrians, too, used their Levant issue in several towns, and Russian stamps are to be found postmarked Varna, Roushchouk and other places. These are of great interest and form a most suitable introduction to a collection of Bulgaria.

One is always struck by the similarity between the early Bulgarian stamps and those of Russia, and this is quite natural, as both were the work of the Government Printing Office at St. Petersburg, Prince Alexander's

country being very much under Russian influence in those days. The first issue contained five values (5, 10, 25, 50 centimes and 1 franc), bicolored, and perforated 14½ by 15. The design is supposed to represent the Bulgarian lion, but whereas this should be a lion rampant, the artist has shown an animal which is neither rampant or salient, but a mixture of both. The stamps, however, were very well produced, and the centering is invariably accurate. Two years later the currency was altered and a fresh issue made its appearance, and in the following year another series appeared with colors changed to comply with the Postal Union rules. Here we find Bulgaria's one and only rarity—the error of color, 5 stotinki, rose and pale rose instead of yellow green and pale green. Between 1884 and 1885 several provisionals were introduced to supply deficiencies in the 3, 5, 15 and 50 stotinki values, and in this series of typographed and lithographed overprints the collector must be wary of the numerous imitations which exist.

The issues which followed created two new values, the 1 stotinki, slate-violet, and the 2 stotinki gray-green. A year later there was a reissue with the spelling of the words "Edin" and "Dva" altered to "Edna" and "Dve."

This brief series of two was followed by single denominations, the lev, in the same colors as the original high value—black and red. This was the last stamp of Alexander. His abduction, triumphal return, and final abdication are matters of history, and soon after Prince Ferdinand of Coburg ascended the throne an entirely new issue was introduced, which is often described as the "small lion" issue. The first printings were made in Paris, the later ones at Sofia, and these are fairly easy to distinguish. The Paris prints are all perforated 13½, and the shades are quite different. In 1892 a provisional was issued consisting of the 2 stotinki brown, surcharged 15, and three years later a quantity of the 2 stotinki slate-green were surcharged "Ol" to supply 1 stotinki values. The latter exists double, giving the appearance of thicker figures in the overprint.

Commemoratives have been of frequent occurrence during the later period of Bulgaria's postal history. The first to appear was an issue of two values, on the occasion of the baptism of Prince Boris, and the design shows the national arms. There was a later emission, with two additional values, and printed on paper watermarked with the arms, a portion of which is only to be found on some stamps.

To celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the War of Independence, a series of two, depicting the cherrywood cannon used against the Turks, was issued, and a year later, in 1902, a set of three large-sized stamps, showing the defense of the Shipka Pass, was lithographed at Budapest. The twentieth anniversary of King Ferdinand's reign was the origin of another issue in 1907, and a long series of handsome stamps, engraved by Bradbury Wilkinson of London, and printed in Rome, appeared in 1911. These stamps were used in the following year during the war, and canceled with the old Turkish postmarks, until these could be replaced by Bulgarian cancellations. A series of three large stamps, showing a por-

trait of King Ferdinand, appeared in August, 1912, this being in honor of his twenty-fifth year as King.

We must now return to the general issue which appeared in 1901, and the portrait design of which is so well known to all collectors. Their appearance was quite an innovation, for this was the first occasion which showed kind. The stamps were typographed in St. Petersburg, at the Cartographic Bureau of the Russian War Department, and were perforated 12½ by a comb machine. Several pictorial issues appeared during the war, but these are well known. The new stamps bear a full-face portrait of King Boris.

## MOUNTAINEERING IN SOUTH AFRICA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The mountains of South Africa, although they do not rival in altitude the ranges in many other parts of the world, yet present great opportunities to the climber, and this fact has been the cause of the rise of enthusiastic mountaineering clubs.

## PRICE DEALERS PAY FOR COAL IS SOUGHT

Massachusetts Fuel Administrator Asks Retail Men to Give Him Copies of Bills Which Show Cost of Over \$9.50 a Ton

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts — Retail dealers in anthracite coal in Massachusetts have been requested by Eugene C. Hultman, fuel administrator, to furnish him with copies of invoices covering all purchases of domestic anthracite coal made at a cost of more than \$9.50 per gross ton at the mine since October 1, 1920, and in the future. This, Mr. Hultman explains, is to aid the investigation of the special state commission on the necessities of life into the prices charged by so-called independent producers and jobbers trading in anthracite coal.

There appears to have been considerable speculation and profiteering in this commodity since April," says the fuel administrator, who has recently been in the anthracite mine fields, "which has unjustly and exorbitantly increased the price of domestic coal. It is desired to obtain more complete and specific evidence in this respect so that proper action may be taken without delay."

In connection with a recent request made by the United Improvement Association that the report that shipments of coal are being held on railroad sidings "by dealers for the purpose of holding up the prices of coal" be investigated and reported on by the state commission, Mr. Hultman has asked for specific instances of such manipulation. According to the report in question dealers were said to be paying a daily demurrage on coal shipments and, at the same time, artificially controlling prices and supply.

Under the present regulation it is felt that such a manipulation of coal would be practically impossible. The ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission provides that open-top coal cars must be kept moving, and regional car associations are under strict orders to observe this instruction and demand the immediate unloading of cars.

The state administration also has a system of checking up delay in unloading coal cars, receiving from the car association a report of the delay and imposing an embargo in any cases where the allotted 24 hours for unloading has been exceeded. So effective has this been that the office of the Fuel Administration receives only about 10 of these reports daily when it formerly received 70 or more.

It is felt by those in touch with the general coal situation that the most important factor is distribution. This conviction has resulted in the car regulations designed to facilitate and to rehabilitate the consistent carrying power of the rail lines. The element of speculation, while not yet entirely eliminated, is believed to have been considerably curbed, especially with regard to the bituminous product. It is hoped that through checking up on the mine charge and the jobbers' prices for anthracite coal the reason for the present high cost of the commodity can be discovered and regulated.

Production and shipment of coal at present is said to be considerably improved through the cooperation of distributing agencies and through official supervision. It is, however, urged that any violations of these regulatory rulings which escape official notice may be appreciably stopped through public cooperation in reporting them.

### Federal Coal Control Urged

District Attorney of New York to Report to Attorney-General

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York — As a result of his investigation, first, he said, "to discover if there exists an unlawful combination or conspiracy in this country in the coal industry, and secondly to obtain all proof available so that if this office is without jurisdiction those with authority and jurisdiction may act," Harry E. Lewis, district attorney of Kings County, has prepared a statement to A. Mitchell Palmer, United States Attorney-General, in which he urges federal control of the coal industry at once.

His information is contained in letter form and was not available for publication yesterday. It will summarize the evidence procured by investigators of this section, Mr. Lewis told a representative of this news office. There will be submitted in the letter, he asserted, evidence of profiteering in coal to such an alarming extent that investigation and prosecution by the attorney-general will certainly follow, if federal control does not.

He has in his possession, he said, facts about the coal situation which show the necessity of federal control at once. Mr. Lewis called attention to the warning of Senator William M. Calder of New York, chairman of the committee on reconstruction and production, that if the coal operators and dealers did not deal fairly with the public he would advocate federal control. The opinions of Senator Calder and Mr. Lewis with regard to the situation differ only in degree of estimate of its acuteness now. Mr. Lewis holds that federal control not only is necessary but should take effect at once.

Working in conjunction with Mr. Francis Martin, district attorney of Bronx County, has found a critical situation existing in the Bronx, the effects

of which, he says, have been modified only because the weather has not been severe as yet.

"The coal situation today is so bad that I don't know what the people are going to do," Mr. Martin said. "Many apartment houses are virtually without coal and are getting only a very little at a time."

With reference to his charges of profiteering in coal here, Mr. Lewis said: "During the month of October, I found that egg, stove and chestnut coal were sold by some coal companies, through the middlemen, to coal dealers in Brooklyn, for \$7.80 and \$8.10 per ton f. o. b. the mines. During the same period I found that independent coal dealers were selling the same brands of coal for prices ranging from \$11 to \$16 per ton at the mines. As the dealers getting \$7.80 and \$8.10 certainly were making a profit, an estimate of the profiteering under way at that time can be judged from the \$11 to \$16 per ton prices."

## GUATEMALA IN AN UNSETTLED STATE

Report That the Minister of War Is Virtually Dictator — Not Likely, It Is Thought, That Estrada Cabrera Will Be Tried

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Conditions in Guatemala are reported as far from satisfactory, in advice from that country. Several countries have expressed their disapproval of the administration of which President Carlos Herrera is the ostensible head. It is said that Emilio Escamilla, Minister of War, is rapidly getting control of the government, and is already virtually dictator.

Mr. Escamilla was educated in Germany and served in the German Army. He was practically alone in his opposition to the act of President Estrada Cabrera in declaring war on Germany, following the lead of the United States, and in offering the entire resources of the country to the United States to conduct war against the central powers. At that time Mr. Escamilla was unable to get any following because of the prompt action of Estrada Cabrera.

A few weeks ago Mr. Escamilla attended an enthusiastic meeting of the German Club in Guatemala City, when Germany and the former Kaiser were toasted and bitter verbal attacks were made on the United States. This fact was reported to the State Department, it was learned, and an investigation was made, confirming the facts. State Department advises, however, fail to confirm the report that Mr. Escamilla has gained an ascendancy in the Cabinet or that he is extremely hostile to the United States.

The matter of the 26 ballots reported found in the sewer in one district is being investigated by the district attorney.

Julius Gerber, secretary of the New York county organization of the Socialist Party, says he received warning that if he did not refrain from having men from different fusion boards arrested, he would be "fixed." Louis Waldman, defeated candidate for the Assembly, reported receiving similar warning.

Appeal in Behalf of Negroes  
NEW YORK, New York — Charging "open and flagrant disenfranchisement of Negro voters in a number of states in the presidential election of 1920," directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday telegraphed Isaac Siegel, chairman of the House Committee on the Census, urging enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and "consequent reduction of representation in southern states in which colored voters are disenfranchised."

## APPLE CROP FINDS A SLUGGISH MARKET

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts — Hesitancy to buy in anticipation of a fall in the apple market is found to be causing a deadlock between the apple growers, who prefer to store their crops and hold them for better offers, and buyers, who are reluctant to pay the market price and risk its dropping off, according to an official of the State Department of Agriculture, who has been studying the situation in the apple pro-

ducing district. It is also found that, in waiting, many farmers are converting an unusual quantity of their production into cider.

The situation is resulting in a sluggish retail market for apples with the consumer generally unwilling to pay the high price demanded. Another instance of a petty consideration that is affecting the apple market is reported from Connecticut, where, it is said, people prefer to purchase only red apples and ignore some of the varieties that are superior to some of the red in flavor.

## ENORMOUS WHISKY WITHDRAWALS SEEN

Internal Revenue Office Figures in Maryland Show More Than Half of Supply in Bonded Warehouses Was Removed

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
BALTIMORE, Maryland — On July 1, 1919, there were in the bonded warehouses of Maryland 7,364,629 gallons of whisky. On September 30, 1920, according to figures furnished by the internal revenue office at the Custom House in Baltimore, only 3,386,197 gallons of this liquor remained. The question now arises of what became of the enormous quantity withdrawn.

Maryland has a population of 1,449,610 persons. This fact, taking into consideration the possible quantity withdrawn from bond during the weeks of October already past, would make an allowance of nearly 11 quarts for each man, woman and child in the State. The agents for enforcing the Volstead Act claim that there is a "whisky ring" operating in Baltimore, that whisky at 50 cents a drink is being sold across old bar counters devoted, ostensibly, to soft drinks. In other words it is believed that illicit dealers are making huge profits for the whisky they have illegally obtained.

The means for getting possession of whisky by illegal dealers is, they claim, "faked permits." In some way bootleggers were able to get possession of legal permits and to have them copied and also to have made rubber stamps of the correct wording, so that the faked permit would have all the ordinary marks of authority. On the other hand, distillers have been none too cautious about examining permits and not until the papers have come back to the Baltimore prohibition officials have the frauds been discovered.

Also, it is claimed, thefts from cellars, waylaying of whisky-loaded trucks, and other parts of the game, all have been well staged. The whisky has been rounded up and brought back by collusion, to its secret channels of circulation.

Whether there is one big liquor ring operating in the city or whether there are several, the agents have not been able to determine. At any rate saloonkeepers, waiters, bellboys, clerks and storekeepers seem to be all well informed. Numbers of home "stills" have been raided in the city, particularly among the alien population.

These people have brought their old-world knowledge of home brews with them and in the rapidly developed foreign quarter of Baltimore women and men, not knowing a word of English, have yet put up their kettles and pot stills in kitchen and cellar and sold the products for big sums. In one instance, which had its amusing side, the whole square was permeated by the odor of cooking and fermenting apples, neighbors and policemen all alike ignoring the evident industry until a chance passer-by was shocked by the odorous evidence abroad for all.

These, however, are isolated cases. Evidences of a liquor ring or of rings are unmistakable, and for the success of these rings there must be the cooperation of some one higher up.

Prohibition is not prohibiting as is shown in Baltimore, and that is not the fault of the law.

## PROFITS BLAMED FOR HIGH PRICES

Labor Leader Denies High Wages Are Responsible for Conditions in Garment Industry—Expects No Unemployment Crisis

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — There is considerable unemployment just now, but the fact that this is the dull season should prevent the conclusion that this unemployment is likely to become widespread, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was told yesterday by Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Many of the members of this union are out of work and Mr. Schlesinger said the chief reason was high retail prices. The manufacturers had begun to complain of the public's hesitancy about buying while retail prices continued high. Some called it a "strike" of the public against present prices and this reason was given by the manufacturers for shutting up shop and throwing thousands of workers out of employment.

But Mr. Schlesinger saw another side of the story. He recalled that there were about 4000 millionaires in the United States now.

"And many of them," he added, "are in our industry."

He said that the woolen mills had raised prices to a prohibitive degree. Big profits were pocketed all along the line, from manufacturer to consumer. Between the mill owner and the consumer there were six or seven middlemen, each taking his profit.

The profits between the mill and the tailor, Mr. Schlesinger said, were enormous. For this reason it was unlikely that illicit dealers are making huge profits for the whisky they have illegally obtained.

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The chief demand was for return to the piece-work system, which the unions have always fought. The total effect of the demands, it is said, would

be practically to lower wages. Although thousands of the clothing workers are now idle they were not ready to accept such conditions.

Dr. William M. Leiserson, neutral chairman of industrial relations for the men's and boys' clothing industry, was asked by the employers to arbitrate the matter, but said yesterday that, although the demands were subject to negotiations or discussion, he could not arbitrate. He said one of the employers' demands was that agreements maintained by the union in other markets be made the basis of relationship between the Clothing Manufacturers Association of New York and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Some of these agreements provide for the closed shop; some for the preferential shop, and one has a modified open shop. It would be both impracticable and unwise for the chairman to assume to decide whether or not the industry would have one or another of these. His function, he felt, was merely to interpret and administer whatever agreement should be made.

It was agreed that representatives of both sides should report to their membership that no agreement had been reached and that arbitration was not possible, and ask for instructions concerning extension of existing agreements.

## MARKED DECLINE IN CLOTHING PRICES

CHICAGO, Illinois — Reduction in prices of 10 to 60 per cent in men's furnishings and ready-made clothing are announced at the session of national clothiers. Spring and summer sales are being booked at figures far below those of last year and should be reflected in the retail trade very soon.

Shirts such as sold recently at \$45 a dozen wholesale now sell at \$16.50 a dozen. There are 2000 suits offered at \$16.50 each. These suits last year were \$45 wholesale.

"The public is not buying and manufacturers and dealers are overstocked," said W. L. Mohr, general manager of the association. "The banks are closing in on the jobbers, who are forced to take big losses to move their stock. We have passed the peak in the high prices of wearing apparel.

"Usually this November convention offers goods for spring and summer delivery. This year we are not only showing stuff for future delivery, but have huge stocks for immediate delivery. Men's clothing will be considerably cheaper from now on; the retailer can afford to sell at less for his costs are becoming lower."

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"And many of them," he added, "are in our industry."

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## EDUCATION TO BE WIDELY DISCUSSED

Regional Conferences All Over United States to Take Up the Question of School Efficiency and Educational Methods

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Discussion of the educational situation in the United States, necessary legislation and means of meeting the problem of the shortage of teachers and inadequate financial support, is the object of regional conferences on education called by Dr. P. P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education of the United States. These conferences also seek to enlist public interest and cooperation in answering the questions of school efficiency and educational methods.

Some of these agreements provide for the closed shop; some for the preferential shop, and one has a modified open shop. It would be both impracticable and unwise for the chairman to assume to decide whether or not the industry would have one or another of these. His function, he felt, was merely to interpret and administer whatever agreement should be made.

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The means for getting possession of whisky by

## PREMIER ARRAIGNS FORMER GREEK KING

Mr. Venizelos Declares Constantine Was in League With the Kaiser in Effort to Defeat Allies and Friends of People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Eleutherios Venizelos, Premier of Greece, has openly charged Constantine, the former King, with having deposed a German victory and having done all in his power to bring it about. In an official cable message received here yesterday, the Premier quoted as saying:

"We accuse Constantine of having, even before the war, entered into agreements with the Emperor of Germany, agreements constituting impediments by which the free guiding of the foreign policy of Greece was hampered. On the 13th of February (1915), after having heard all the leaders of the parties adverse to my government, which enjoyed the incontestable popular confidence, he refused to allow the application of our national policy and to give way to the popular will of the people after the elections of 1915.

### Unfaithful to Greece

"He opened the doors of oriental Macedonia, and thus became the cause for the lamentable death of 40,000 Hellene and of the ruin of this opulent province; he implored German headquarters to attack the English and French and threw them into the sea, knowing full well that this offensive was to be operated almost exclusively by Bulgarian troops; he prepared the murder of the Franco-British, and after he found refuge in Switzerland he unceasingly organized seditions plots in Greece, so as to render her unable to enter the war, and consequently, after Germany's defeat, he continued to direct the criminals in order to attempt to overthrow the régime established in Greece, with the sole object of preventing our policy from bearing satisfactory fruit for Greece, and as a result to prevent the full justification of this policy in regard to the Greek people."

Mr. Venizelos declared that the pretension of the former King to the throne shows on Constantine's part a contempt for Greek interests, "for he cannot ignore that on the morrow of his restoration Greece would cease to be considered as a friend and ally of the conquerors who, for long years to come, will continue to guide the world."

### Effect of Reinstatement

The Premier continued: "His return would transport Greece immediately from the conquerors' camp to that of the vanquished. The return of the ex-King is impossible, not only for the reason that he is not liked by our friends, the Allies, but because the Liberal Party does not want him to come back at all, as he wanted to install absolutism, and having violated the regimen, he brought Greece to the edge of the abyss; furthermore, his restoration would upset the friendships and alliances of Greece, and would expose the country to worse dangers. His obstinate desire to get back on the throne, when he knows what calamities would be unchained at his return, not only shows his absolute indifference to Greece's interests, but also a complete lack of dignity on his part, who said during the war: 'I know that in the event of Germany's defeat I shall lose my crown, but I don't mind this, I only have in mind Greece's interests.' It would have been thus his first duty to submit to the consequences of defeat, and behave as a gentleman, to quote the English."

The Greek people cannot accept a King without dignity. During the world war ancient and glorious thrones were seen to crumble, but while the Kaiser, whose family created Prussia, is resigned to his fate, leaving his country to recover from the wounds it received from his policy, the deposed King does not cease to foment in Greece seditions and conspiracies, and has not imposed silence upon his pretensions, even during the supreme days during which his son was struggling desperately against death. This conduct of the former

King inspires an incommensurable disgust in the people of Greece.

The opposition says that I am the enemy of the dynasty. However, if in Crete I was unfortunate enough to enter into conflict with Prince George, it was because he tried to establish tyranny in the isle, making the Creteans believe that they did not owe their liberty to the struggles and sacrifices, but to him and his cousin, the Tsar. But the conduct of King George in upholding his son during the conflict was different; I worked in full harmony with him. Furthermore, in spite of the opposition of my best friends to bringing back the diadoche in the army, from which he had been excluded during the revolution of 1908, I made him chief of the army during the Balkan wars, which position brought him so much glory. Returning from Saloniki, I found King Alexander, at the beginning, full of mistrust and antipathy for me, but I did not take long to establish a harmonious collaboration, and few are those who deplore his death more than I. So little am I the enemy of the dynasty that after King Alexander's death I turned toward his youngest brother to assure the throne to him, and yet the environment of Prince Paul leaves me no illusions as to his sentiments toward the Liberal Party. Supreme national feeling obliges us to put an end to the uncertainties, and the imminent elections shall put an end to the old world policies and the Greek people will be able, in all freedom of spirit and with a sure footing, to march toward that glorious future which has been opened through its national successes."

## NOMINATIONS MADE IN FEDERAL ELECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

ST. THOMAS, Ontario—Official nominations were made yesterday in East Elgin in the by-election on which the fate of the Meighen Government to a certain extent is likely to hang. The riding is one in which the three outstanding parties of the Dominion, the government party, the Farmers, and the Liberals have been conducting a strenuous campaign, and it is regarded as typical of the situation which would prevail in the whole Dominion in the event of a general election. Hence the anxiety of the government to make the riding a shining example. The whole organization of the National Liberal and Conservative Party is centered in this riding and the supporters of the riding and the supporters of the government are confident of a victory.

The following were placed in nomination: John L. Stansell, government candidate; S. S. McDermott, Farmer and W. G. Charlton, Liberal. The first two are farmers and the last a teacher. The election will take place in two weeks, before which time the Premier and the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King will both speak in the riding.

No Interference in Contest  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—The Drury government has decided that none of the ministers will be sent into East Elgin to help the farmer candidate in the by-election campaign which will terminate on November 22. It is explained that the provincial farmer government is not anxious to prejudice its standing by interference in this contest for a federal seat. It is recognized that a great many farmers are behind J. L. Stansell, the National Liberal and Conservative candidate, and himself a farmer. It is not considered wise to accentuate the cleavage. It is quite possible the same circumstances may keep the Hon. T. A. Crear, leader of the Farmer Party in the Dominion, out of the East Elgin riding. The situation is a contradiction of the statement that the existing farmer organization in Ontario would be available for the federal campaign.

It is also stated that the Liberals in East Elgin, following out proposals made in western Canada, will endeavor to effect a compromise with the farmers and have one or other of the two candidates withdraw, making it a straight contest against the government candidate, John L. Stansell. In any event, the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberal Party and the Hon. Arthur Meighen will both speak in East Elgin toward the close of the campaign.

## LITTLE CHANCE OF CASH BONUS

Plan Considered Inconsistent With Retrenchment—Failure of Soldier to Affect Vote for Congressmen Also a Factor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—There is little chance that Congress will undertake the passage of a bill for cash compensation to the soldiers, sailors and marines who fought in the war. Republican leaders here are agreed that the prospect of passage of legislation frowned upon by the Treasury, which would involve the raising of \$1,000,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000, would render impossible any program of financial retrenchment. The forecast of those who take this view is important, because it is certain that the agitation for a cash bonus for former service men will start all over again as soon as Congress convenes.

Opponents of the cash bonus bill believe that the campaign to revive the issue will be futile, although such a bill was passed by the present House of Representatives under Republican control and although three Republican states, New York, New Jersey and Wisconsin have passed referendums favoring the plan.

### No Pledge of Cash Bonus

President-Elect Harding and most of the members of the steering committee of both houses will oppose a cash bonus, it is understood. No pledges that it would be paid were made to the soldiers in the campaign, and the leaders of the dominant party do not feel that there are obligations to be redeemed along the line demanded by the American Legion. While no pledges for a bonus were made, the new Administration did pledge itself to revise taxes and reduce federal expenditures, and it is evident, the Republican leaders think, that this program is inconsistent with the incurring of such large financial obligations as the payment of cash to the former service men would necessitate.

A factor other than the need of retrenchment will play an important part in the formulation of Republican policy in this respect. While three states did adopt referendums favorable to the demands of the American Legion, examination of the recent elections reveals the fact that the soldiers failed to oust those members of the House who voted against the bonus bill.

The fight was particularly made against 37 Republican Congressmen, and the returns indicate that 31 of these have been reelected. Of the remaining six, four were not up for reelection. Of the entire 37, only one failed of renomination, and factors other than the fight made by the soldiers may have been responsible for the defeat in this single instance.

### No Combination for Bonus

On the other hand, the soldiers were not able to save a single one of the northern Democrats who supported the cash bonus bill. This merely shows that, politically speaking, the efforts of the soldiers to favor their friends and punish their enemies did not produce any tangible results in the campaign just ended. It would also indicate that the soldier vote, like the woman vote, was not an independent factor but amalgamated with that of the rest of the citizenry. If the millions of men who wore the uniform had combined on the bonus issue it is certain that more of the opponents of the legislation would have been defeated. So far as can be ascertained from the results there is no single instance where the vote for or against the bonus was the principal cause of defeat.

As passed by the House of Representatives last May the bonus bill provided for the following forms of soldier benefit:

1. A cash bonus of \$1.25 for each day of overseas and \$1 per diem for home service.

2. Adjusted service certificates on the above basis increased by 40 per cent, payable at the end of 20 years

with interest at the rate of 4 1/4 per cent per annum.

3. The same amount as the above total payable immediately in the form of a farm or a loan for a home.

4. Land purchases for former servicemen.

5. Aid in vocational training.

It was estimated that the program outlined in the bill would cost the national Treasury something like \$1,250,000,000. The income was to be raised by graduated increases in surtax on incomes above \$5000.

## MEETING TO HEAR ARMENIA REPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Findings of the Armenian-American Society, reached as a result of their investigation of the Armenian situation, will be read at a mass meeting to be held in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine tomorrow night. With Hamilton Holt as chairman, the meeting will take some action on the desperate situation of the Armenians. The speakers will include Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University; George R. Montgomery of New Haven, Connecticut, member of the Crane-King Commission, and Dr. Herbert Shipman, of the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

Henry S. Huntington of the society said yesterday:

"News of the recent massacres of 10,000 Armenians in Hadjin, Cilicia, where the French were in control, and the latest dispatches from Constantinople stating that the Turkish army under Kazim Kara-Bokhri Pasha has taken Kars and is approaching Erivan and Alexandropol, make it evident that the whole Armenian race is in danger of extermination. Too many Americans have contributed to the salvation of the Armenian people during the past year and a half and American philanthropy has done too much to view with indifference the destruction of all of those efforts over night. Something should be done and we propose to try to see what can be done to save the Armenians from annihilation."

### BRAZILIANS PROTEST SEIZURE

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil—Eight firms of this city have protested to the Foreign Minister against the recent seizure at Flumin by Capt. Gabriele d'Annunzio of the steamer Cogne, which carried a cargo consigned to Brazil. The government is asked to make representations at Rome and to obtain indemnity.

In opening the annual session in Boston the Grange announces that the half-century of its history "has been a continuous chapter of practical service to agricultural welfare and for all rural betterment:—Free delivery of mail to rural homes; establishment of parcel post; creation of postal savings banks; inauguration of a rural credit system; vocational education; protection of dairy products from the unfair competition of imitation substitutes;

## NATIONAL GRANGE OPENS MEETINGS

Farm Problems of United States Considered at Annual Session of Organization in Which 33 States Are Represented

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Effective organization of the farm people is the imperative demand of the present time," is the message with which the fifty-fourth annual session of the National Grange is opened in Boston today and which will continue until November 19. "In agriculture, and those who depend upon it for a livelihood, are to get a square deal in the reconstruction plans of the nation, then with its long and splendid record of achievement, the Grange appeal to the farm people everywhere is instant and powerful," it continues.

Consideration of farm problems all over the United States will be one of the important activities of the session.

A class of not less than 10,000 patrons is expected for the seventh degree, which will be conferred in Mechanics Building on November 12, in the afternoon and evening. In addition to these features there will be an exhibit of agricultural products which is expected to be one of the best quality displays of New England products that ever has been made.

The National Grange, or Patrons of Husbandry, is composed of the organizations in 33 states from Maine to California with a membership of more than 800,000 persons. It was organized 54 years ago and has had a continuous existence. In nearly 800 local centers in the country there are subordinate granges which endeavor to develop individual capacities and then to unite these capacities in effective group cooperation. Subordinate granges are assembled into Pomona organizations which in turn combine to make State Granges.

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widespread interest in better roads, especially from farm to market; adequate supervision of all public utilities; increased appropriations for agricultural experimental and development work; stringent pure food laws—all these are measures for the public good, for which the Grange has successfully striven, and without Grange aid present results could not have been obtained.

"In both the enactment and prevention of legislation, in which the rural welfare was vitally concerned, the Grange has ever been alert and effective, oftentimes carrying on the fight alone, but always with a sincerity of purpose that entitles it to be designated as the exponent and defender of the farm interests of the country."

## QUESTION OF WAR ENTERS EQUITY SUIT

NEW YORK, New York—Questions affecting the right of a German citizen to sue in United States courts while the United States and Germany are still technically at war are involved in a suit in equity brought by Hugo Stinnes, German financier,

of the Federal District Court here. Judge Mayer yesterday issued a temporary order forbidding withdrawal of \$500,000 deposited here to the account of Harvey Allen Miller, a British subject.

Mr. Stinnes alleges that last June he named Mr. Miller as his American agent to deal in coal, iron and other commodities, arranging for him a \$500,000 account. Mr. Miller, the plaintiff, asserts, now repudiates the contract. Mr. Stinnes maintains that the arrangement was authorized by the war trade branch of the State Department and is therefore within the jurisdiction of the United States courts.

## USE OF STANDARD HEADLIGHTS PLANNED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—It is announced by the state registrar of motor vehicles that, on and after January 1, 1921, the use of headlights of standard specification, will be required on automobiles. The lights will be required to meet the following specifications:

They must show a substantial object in the roadway 200 feet distant

from the machine at a height not more than 42 inches from the ground. This will require a light with what is known as an apparent candle power of 4800. The rays of the headlight

shall be so arranged as to light up objects 10 feet on either side of the path of the car.

## PROPOSED LAND TAX CRITICIZED IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—The Hon. S. F. Tolmie, Minister of Agriculture of the Dominion Government, and Hugh Clark, member of Parliament for Bruce, recently visited East Elgin and addressed two meetings on behalf of the Meighen candidate. Dr. Tolmie gave businesslike account of his department's work on behalf of the basic industry of agriculture, and urged the election of Mr. Stansell, the government candidate, who is himself a farmer. Hugh Clark refuted the argument that the present government is autocratic. He pointed out that far from being discriminated against, the farmers have a distinct advantage in many items of federal legislation enacted by the present government.

"As to the reason why the Canadian dollar is worth only 90 cents in the United States, opinions differ, but all agree the only way to remedy matters is to sell to the United States more goods and buy less from that country.

"As yet these free traders are attempting to inaugurate the so-called reform that, if it had any effect at all, would remove one of the greatest impediments to Canadians to buy in their own country. Can you imagine what the Canadian dollar would be worth if that went into effect? They now say they don't want absolute free trade but only substantial tariff reduction. Suppose the substantial reduction amounts to \$100,000,000, just half of the revenue from customs, how do they propose to make it up? You don't read much about this but if you read the platform of the Canadian council of agriculture you will find they propose to make it up by a direct tax on unimproved land values—not on unimproved land. That would mean a direct tax on every farm of 100 acres, and that is how they propose to make it up, though they are not talking much about it now."

## NO TENTS FOR CIVILIAN USES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Officials at the War Department said yesterday that the request of the municipal authorities of Los Angeles for a loan of 5000 army tents to relieve the housing situation in that city had not yet reached the department. It was said, however, that the request could not be granted, owing to definite provisions in the law restricting the use of army tents and barracks to military purposes, with the exception of loans of tents to veterans of the Civil War.

Where There Is Justice, Co-operation, Economy and Energy, There Is Service

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## Really Dainty Underthings For Little Expenditure

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## SPAIN IS TACKLING POSTAL TROUBLES

Post Office Shows Its Courage in Making Deputies and Senators Pay for Their Own Postage —Other Reforms to Follow

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—During the present year vastly more letters have been addressed from foreign countries to Spain than ever before, and the next statistics issued by the Department of Correos will contain some striking facts indicative of the greatly increased importance of Spain in the world scheme, and of the enlarging extent of trade relations with foreign countries, which all in what is most indicated in an increase of correspondence.

Until recently postal communication was never a strong point with the Spanish Administration; some might say that it is not so yet; but not only has the new post office or Postal Palace ("Palacio de Correos") as it is officially called, been opened recently, but a world recognition to the raising of Spain to the rank of a first-class postal power is given by the states of civilization at the beginning of October in the circumstance that the international postal congress is to be held here in Madrid, when delegates from all the governments of the world will debate on more revolutionary and more important proposals than have ever been made by governments singly or jointly in the whole history of post offices. That makes all Spanish postal matters of special interest just now.

### Letters Held Up

The authorities here will show the foreign delegates some most interesting statistics of the growth of the Spanish services and of their gradual adaptation to the necessities, until now they will claim that though their trains are not so numerous and fast as are trains in France, Britain and the United States, and limitations are consequently put upon the services that cannot be avoided, they are remarkably good in the circumstances, that the Spanish post office, well trained as it is in emergencies, has accomplished some apparently almost impossible achievements in dispatch and delivery at the times of railway strikes, and that now it is taking advantage as speedily as possible of the new facilities provided by the air.

But although compliments may be paid to it in many respects, there are still obvious and rather glaring deficiencies in the Spanish postal service, and one of them of an extraordinary character has recently come to light almost on the eve of the meeting of the international congress. In the matter of letters of the interior service, it is still the practice when insufficient stamps have been attached to them, for the postal authorities to detain such letters and to advise the addressees that they have been so detained and that they may be had on application and paying the amount due.

### A Cure for Carelessness

This advising is sometimes effected tardily, with the result, of course, that in the case of urgent letters they are often out of date, and inconvenience or loss of varying degrees of seriousness caused, to say nothing of the extra labor and expense incurred by the administration. The object of the latter is to teach the people a lesson and cure them of the habit of carelessness in this matter, but the results achieved are out of proportion to the inconvenience and the trouble involved. However, this custom might have been allowed to continue without much comment but for something that has happened recently.

The administration has just raised the rates for the interior service, and it appears that quite a large portion of the population have been unaware of the fact, which is not to be wondered at, considering that the only announcements available have been made in the official "Gaceta," which nobody reads, and in a few cases in an unofficial way in the newspapers. It is urged that the announcement ought to have been effected by a stamping on every letter at the time the postage stamps are canceled, which might, in fact, be done by the same process as the canceling, as has been done in France in similar circumstances. The upshot is that an enormous number of letters are thus detained for want of sufficient stamps, and inquiries in Madrid have elicited the information that here alone in 15 days the number thus held up and undelivered amounted to 1,000,000.

### A Solution for Unemployment

If, as is presumed, the authorities sent out notices to the addressees in each case, it is evident that the problem of unemployment in one direction, at all events, has been given something of a solution. It has been urged that this inconvenient custom ought to be abolished. Foreign letters are not subjected to such inconveniences.

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and foreigners in Madrid need disturb themselves little in these days in regard to the postal arrangements and their security, in considerable contrast to what used to be the case a few years ago.

Travelers, however, may be advised that when convenient it is always best to avoid posting letters in hotel boxes the dispatches from which are anything but regular, while in even the biggest hotels in Madrid, for example, the last clearances from the boxes are often made four or five hours before the final foreign dispatch from the head post office, only a few minutes' walk away.

Whatever may be the qualities of the official administration, the unofficial Spaniards have an almost incurable carelessness in this matter. It is also advisable to carry a small tube of paste in one's bag and to apply a spot of it to the stamps before affixing, for the gum the government serves to them is quite ineffectual, and the stamps that depend on it have often disappeared before the letter comes to be handled by the first officials. There is, however, something loose in the official system in this department, and the person in other countries who is in the way of receiving newspapers daily from Spain may, if sufficiently indefatigable and patient, reduce his expenses on the occasion of his next visit to the country by saving the uncanceled stamps and taking them back to the land from which they emanated.

### Privilege Abused

But all these are little difficulties, deficiencies and abuses from which the Spanish postal service, imbued with great aspirations, will rid itself in time. It is trying to get rid of all of them, and has given example of its courage in this direction by recent declarations to the Cortes that for the future the deputies and senators must pay for the postage of their letters and circulars—especially circulars—just like ordinary people, even if, admitting that a valuable and old-established privilege is taken from them, they are granted some official compensation in the way of an annual allowance. But millions of letters were dealt with annually under this privilege of the Cortes, and the loss to members by its withdrawal is so serious that it is declared in some quarters, a little cynically and with exaggeration, perhaps, that some businesses must close down or be modified in consequence.

Strange as it may appear, it is not less true that deputies and senators who were proprietors of businesses or commercial agents were in the habit of sending their circulars wholesale through the parliamentary service in this manner. Members of the international congress who are of an inquisitive mind and who may kindly wish to discount the glamour and superiority of the new Palacio de Correos may hear something of this and kindred matters, but Spain is honestly desirous to mend, and it were better to say nothing of it. The Spaniards being a somewhat sensitive people.

### ONTARIO'S ELECTRIC POWER RATIONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—So serious has the shortage of hydro-electric power become that industries in various cities of western Ontario are being forced to close one day a week. Restrictions are also being placed on domestic consumption, and homes are not lighted till dusk. The definite steps taken to curtail the consumption of power are making a noticeable impression on the situation and the amount of power saved in the aggregate is more than that saved by all other schemes hitherto tried. The method adopted in cities where the curtailed schedule is in force, is to cast the industries into groups and then to order them closed in rotation, one day at a time. In this way hundreds of horsepower are placed at the disposal of the local commissions each day and when the cities are totaled this means additional thousands of horsepower for distribution in the Province.

There are many protests against curtailment, but it is said there is no alternative except to close down altogether at regular periods and in this way inconvenience industry beyond estimate. The power shortage is the most serious matter affecting industry here at the present. Few factories are closing on account of depression. Those which are affected most, such as the shoe factories, are merely running short time or operating on a schedule of five days a week. Unemployment is not serious here and there is a bright outlook for the winter.

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## GERMAN COAL MINES MAY BE SOCIALIZED

Need Is Felt of Coordinating and Organizing Mines in the Hope of Bettering the Situation From Financial Standpoint

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—The German Government as mentioned in a brief cable, has announced its intention of socializing the coal mines. The reasons behind this decision are twofold; firstly, the necessity of coordinating and organizing the mines according to the terms of the Versailles Treaty, and secondly, the hope of bettering the situation from a financial point of view. As a matter of fact the government had no alternative in view of the position taken up by the commission appointed to inquire into the matter.

This commission has issued two reports, one by the Socialist and trade union members, the other by experts and government officials. The difference between the two accounts is a mere matter of detail and chiefly concerns the time when the socialization is to take place. The report of the first group, to which the majority of the commission belongs, points out that the question at stake is not one of controlled nor uncontrolled output with reference to the state of affairs brought about by the war, but of a capitalized or socialized concern. Henceforward the aim in view must be the leading of all private enterprise into ways beneficial to the entire community; in other words, the direction of individual latent energy into one concerted movement capable of forming a consolidated entity of enormous strength. Considerable stress is laid upon this psychological aspect of affairs. Broadly speaking, the scope for reform comprises the whole system as hitherto practiced. The revolution turned things topsy-turvy. It is considerably more profitable to reconstruct than to renovate.

### Industry to Be United

The question of socialization upon a purely Socialist basis appeals to the commission as the only one likely to solve the problem from the economic point of view, the chief factor to be considered at the moment. The entire German mining industry is to be united into one, uniform and efficient economic body, which not only incorporates all private property but that of the State as well. This big coal confederation is not to be regarded as a trust, and as such contrary to President Wilson's peace program. The inner structure of the organization precludes any such possibility.

Apart from the influence exercised by the State within the organization, the following rights are proposed as being reserved to it without the limits of the same:

1. The policy of prices set by the confederation must be adjusted to state tariffs. Prices in general are to be subject to state approval.

2. Any constraint upon the property of the confederation, or legal transaction leading to the same, must also be approved by the State.

3. The finances of the confederation are to be independent of those of the State. The autonomy of its budget is to be legally and economically insured, and its credit be regarded as distinct from that of the State. Notwithstanding, any surplus funds of the confederation are to be handed over to the State, although this fiscal point of view is relegated to the background. The figures up to date of the confederation are therefore to appear in each year's budget statement.

So much for the position of the confederation with regard to the world. The inner working is to be subject to a council (Kohlenrat), consisting of 100 members, who will meet about four times a year. Twenty-five of these members will be chosen from the heads of departments (Betriebsleitungen), from the working body

and the consumers respectively, and the remaining 25 chosen by the State. Of these last, 10 representatives are to be appointed by Parliament, and the remainder chosen personally by the minister-president, with the reservation that only a third of the number be officials and the remainder be chosen from the various branches of science, economic and public life. Consumers are understood to comprise industrial undertakings, cooperative organizations, and so on.

### Powers of Confederation

This Kohlenrat decides all questions relative to output and methods pertaining to the same, the price of coal, the wages of the employees, when finally settled between the workers' councils and the heads of the different departments. It may also appoint committees for the adjudication of knotty points.

The executive is in the hands of a committee appointed by the Kohlenrat for the term of five years and comprising five members, not necessarily belonging to the Kohlenrat. Known as the "Direktorium," all business is to be transacted by this committee, which must be regarded as the organ keeping the confederation in touch with the outer world, and, in particular, with the international market.

According to the views expressed by this directory, the Kohlenrat is to divide the entire German mining industry into 20 to 25 districts, consisting of territories both locally and economically connected with one another. A general director, appointed by the council, stands at the head of each district. Directors of collieries and plants connected with the same are also appointed by the council. The commission is of the opinion that though individual enterprise alone would not suffice under present conditions in Germany to increase all-round efficiency, yet the salaries of these men chosen to be at the head of affairs must in all cases be measured by those paid in first-class private concerns, so that all appointments are to be regarded as private and subject to no bureaucratic tariff.

The important question of compensation to private owners is to be decided by commissions of experts. It is proposed to take the net profits of the 10 years preceding the war as a basis for deciding the sums allotted, which will be paid out in the form of shares in the coal confederation. Such in brief are the recommendations of the Socialist and trade union members of the coal commission.

### MILK PRICE IS REDUCED

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Reduction of the price of milk in St. Louis from 17 to 16 cents a quart was announced Tuesday by local dairies. The reduction followed a drop from \$3.60 to \$3.10 per hundred pounds in the wholesale price.

Portugal Missses Big Opportunity

## PORTUGAL MISSES BIG OPPORTUNITY

Government Has Failed to Give Encouragement to Those Ready to Develop the Country

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—There has been no further development of the ministerial crisis, at least none that has been made public, but it was known that various exchanges and schemes were on hand, and there was little diminution of the kind of political activity to which Portugal is subject.

The result was that with trade and commerce, social conditions and general unrest becoming greater and more widespread all the time, the press was becoming more and more outspoken. Various reasons were suggested, but there were some speculation as to the exact cause of the visit of the Foreign Minister to London at this juncture.

The well-known writer and candid critic of Portuguese affairs, Alfredo Pimenta, has once again very frankly reviewed the situation, and found it not only worse but hopeless under any such regime as that which obtains at present. He said in the course of a strong article: "Without public order nothing has been established in this period that with sincerity anyone might call by such a name.

Portugal's Chance

"In Portugal the men with government functions exist at the mercy of hidden fluctuations of a false public opinion, appearing and disappearing magically as if all about them were in the nature of an occult and omnipotent mystery. The crisis in Portugal is deep and dangerous, more so than in other countries, because there is no way even in the most difficult hours of finding a man here who might command and who would be obeyed."

Mr. Pimenta developed his thesis to show that in the absence of a strong man, and if the politicians do not feel the patriotic impulse at last, as it does not seem possible they ever will, the doom of Portugal is inevitable, its ruin is certain, and will be speedy. Much as Portugal has suffered in the past and during the period of the war, she never had a better opportunity of a splendid advance toward prosperity than immediately after the war, when many enterprising persons and corporations, realizing the undeveloped state of the country and its enormous possibilities, came forward with their capital and their ideas and energy and were willing to place them at the disposal of the country had they received the slightest encouragement.

In the windows in public places everywhere one saw plans for great new buildings that were sadly needed, and arrangements were being made for the erection of manufacturing and other establishments of all descriptions.

Appeals Neglected

But the appeals of the ministers were neglected by the government and the officials. They could get nothing done on account of the restlessness and uncertainty of the eternal Portuguese politics, and finally, realizing the danger of making any commitments in a country in this state and governed by such people as is the case, they went away and took their capital with them. There are many who are sighing and saying that if the Portuguese Government had been what it should be a miracle would have happened in Portugal by this time and there would have been factory chimneys everywhere; and that the opportunity that has been allowed to slip may never occur again.

Of course Mr. Pimenta is not the only one who writes like this. A majority, except the party hacks, are doing so now. "A Opiniao," deplored the state of things that exists, says

that without order it is not possible that the maximum effort of the country can be realized as its present situation demands, nor yet can it work as it ought to do. There are no efforts and no good intentions that are not attended by sterile and impotent results in a disordered society. The "Diario de Notícias," reviewing the situation that exists at present, says, "We are at the edge of an abyss. We can only hold back from it with faith and with patience and with

and with faith."

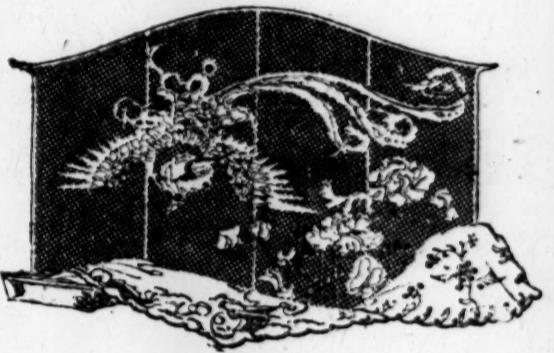
### POLAND'S CONSTITUTION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland—Parliament is meeting at the time of writing. At its last meeting the fundamental object of its existence, namely, that of deciding the ultimate form of the constitution, was the only theme of discussion. This question of the constitution has been somewhat overlooked during the time of the invasion of Poland by the Bolsheviks, when the necessity arose of creating for the time being a committee of national defense which wielded the highest authority. Now that the country has been freed from the invaders, however, the whole and only duty of the parliament is to finish the discussion about the future constitution of Poland, and to declare that constitution, and dissolve, making room for a body that has a more decided physiognomy and character.

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## ALSACE SHAKES OFF GERMAN INFLUENCE

Regions for 50 Years Under German Rule and Speaking German Language Did Not Revert to France With Ease

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Recent visits of an official character to the villages and the towns of Alsace and of Lorraine have provoked enthusiasm of the inhabitants. Mr. Millerand, for example, was received with enthusiasm. On all the houses flags were flown, and the French tricolor was again flown on the occasion of his election as President. Everything is being done by men of all shades of opinions to make it clear that Alsace-Lorraine is an important center of France. In spite of many criticisms, some of them really justified, the feeling is growing in these delivered provinces that it is a good thing to be freed from the German yoke and to return to the mother country.

It cannot be denied that there is a need of propaganda. It could not be expected that these regions which for 50 years were under German rule and took German habits and spoke the German language should suddenly revert to France without many difficulties making themselves conspicuous.

It was a complete change of regime. After the initial outburst of joy there were all kinds of little illusions dispelled and a multitude of grievances were felt. The discontent of Alsace-Lorraine has doubtless been exaggerated for political reasons, but, nevertheless, there was such discontent. There were mistakes made by officials and faults committed by the Paris Government through lack of comprehension. Some of them have already been signaled in articles in The Christian Science Monitor.

It is all the more satisfactory then to write that later inquiry indicates that the little troubles are gradually disappearing and that Alsace-Lorraine is beginning to form an integral part of France. Most of the complaints have been listened to with attention and are now unfounded. In short the transference of the two provinces from Germany to France has been accomplished, not without effort, but still with less difficulty than might properly have been anticipated.

### Traditions Different

George Lecomte, a French writer of reputation who concerns himself with this question, has formulated some of the criticisms which are still heard and uttered a plea that there shall be no hurry and no haste in trying to make Alsace-Lorraine conform to the rest of France. The traditions are different and the habits of the people have been deeply affected by 50 years of intense Germanization.

The choice of officials was not always happy. There were Frenchmen who did not realize that it was necessary to accommodate themselves to the local manners. They were too deeply soaked in the French spirit to realize that the Alsatian spirit could not be altogether their own. They held aloof instead of making friends with the people. Some of them clumsy showed their indifference for, or their hostility to, the customs beloved of the Alsatians and of the Lorraines.

They endeavored too quickly to bring about uniformity. Now the German Administration certainly had regard to the ways of the people, endeavoring to placate them. It is essential that the French Administration should also have regard to the regional traits. Fortunately the blunders which were common enough at the beginning are not being repeated and pains are being taken to make the inhabitants understand that they are not required suddenly to conform to another code. The Alsatians are certainly French, but they are French with a difference, and much tolerance is required on the part of those whose duty it is to govern them.

### Language a Difficulty

The first question, as Mr. Lecomte ably points out, is that of the language used in the scholastic establishments and in public life. A promise had been made to respect the beliefs and the traditions of the provinces and this must be interpreted as meaning that the French language should not become obligatory without a certain period of grace. It cannot be expected that those who have spoken another tongue all their lives should now be ready to speak French.

It is true that many of the Alsatians who remained faithful to France during the German rule, themselves demand the instant conversion of tongues, but the majority even of those who remained truly French find it difficult to drop the Alsatian dialect and the German language. They continue to speak the language they have always spoken. An example of the misunderstanding that has prevailed in this respect is the following: In an agricultural district where the French tongue was unknown, all the administrative announcements were couched in the French language, absolutely unintelligible to the farmers!

Again, even educated persons, such as advocates, notaries, and others engaged in the law, know French imperfectly. French laws compelling the registration of citizens were applied. These laws were delivered to them without any German translation. How was it possible for them with the best will in the world to carry out their duties; or if they made strenuous efforts their task was at any rate rendered unnecessarily difficult.

### Enthusiasm Chilled

Thus Mr. Lecomte reports the observation of one of his old Alsatian friends who was exiled by the Germans during the war because of his

French sympathies. This Alsatian judiciously observes: "It is wrong to proceed too quickly. Alsace though proudly French has always—at least two-thirds of the population—spoken German. I would like better to hear Alsace declare in German its love for France than to hear it express its irritation in a French learned under pressure and spoken without pleasure."

It is this lack of understanding which was responsible for a regrettable incident on the day that the French troops entered a certain Alsatian town. The workers were overjoyed and one of their delegates was asked to declare in an address to the army their warm French sentiments. This address was written in German, the only language in which the workers and their delegates could express themselves. Perhaps it was a mistake on the part of the Alsatians; perhaps they should have found a French speaker; but it was certainly a mistake on the part of the responsible French officer to prohibit the reading of this address. The Alsatians of this little town felt hurt. The enthusiasm of the workers was chilled.

This incident and similar incidents have, however, been taken to heart. The lesson has been learned. Alsace-Lorraine is now more wisely administered and proper allowance is being made for the fact that another tongue has until lately been the current language.

## NEW ZEALAND PLANS FOR CITIZEN ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Military training for New Zealand youths has been compulsory since 1910. All boys become liable to serve in the Cadets at the age of 14 years. They are examined, but fitness for military service is not a barrier unless it is thought that a boy will be harmed rather than helped by the training, which is chiefly physical.

After four years in the Cadets, the boys, at the age of 18 years, are drafted into the Territorials. Here the examination is more severe, since the period of definite military training has arrived. The scheme provides for, roughly, one drill a week with an annual period of a few days in camp. At the age of 25 years the Territorial reaches the Reserve. The government, reviewing the training system in the light of war experience, is proposing to maintain the plan of universal service, but to make important changes in the system of training. The Cadet training from 14 to 18 years of age will be almost entirely physical, the military side being kept in the background. The boys will be encouraged to play games, to compete with one another in athletics and to understand the meaning of patriotism.

"Mr. Garden knows quite well that deportations, right or wrong, are at an end, and that, like Don Quixote, he is tilting at windmills. As for the 'go slow' decisions they are equally to be disregarded. I have great faith in the workingman of Australia, and I do not think he will allow to be led astray by wild and lawless schemes, which, if carried to their logical conclusion, would bring the state down in ruins, with himself buried underneath."

"As to the wild and fantastic vapors of Mr. Donald Grant (a released prisoner) I repudiate them utterly, and I think it can safely be said also that they are a negation of the feeling of the Australian Labor Party. The newspapers, it seems to me, by taking notice of such preposterous speeches, are merely acting as propagandists for the spread of criminal ideas. I am an uncompromising constitutionalist. I believe in upholding constitutional government, and I am convinced that in any British self-governing community the majority of people can get all the reforms they want in a perfectly ordered way."

### SPEEDING UP RECONSTRUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The special congress of the Trade Union International, which was to have met at Brussels at the end of the year, will, it is learnt, in consequence of transport difficulties, meet earlier in London, namely on November 22. It is stated that the congress has been called for the purpose of trying to speed up the process of European reconstruction. The subjects on the agenda include the question of facilitating the international distribution of foodstuffs, coal, and raw materials, and also the stabilization of the rates of exchange.

### Any Employer Can Pick Out

## CHINA'S BREAK WITH RUSSIAN LEGATION

Difficulties Arose Over the Fact That Minister and Consuls Were Appointees of the Former Tzarist Government

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China—The decision of the Chinese Government to sever relations with the Russian Legation has been taken as a result of careful deliberation. After the report to the government of the special commission, sent to Manchuria and Siberia, of Dr. John Ferguson, Mr. Padoux and Mr. Simpson, the question of continued recognition of the Russian Legation became acute, for it was seen to be impossible to enter into any negotiations with the new far eastern republic as long as relations were still maintained with the representatives of the late Tzarist Government.

Prince Koudachoff and his staff have been very popular in Peking, and have made a large circle of friends among the Chinese. The cordial feelings toward Prince Koudachoff personally have been more responsible than any other single factor for the delay in severing diplomatic relations.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. W. W. Yen, informed Prince Koudachoff in an interview preliminary to the severance of relations that the Chinese Government had been reluctant to take the necessary step of severing relations out of consideration for the unbroken friendship which has existed for more than a century with Russia. The long boundary line between Russia, Siberia and Chinese territory is similar to that between the United States and Canada, and it is a matter of which both China and Russia can be proud that notwithstanding the many points of dispute which have arisen, no unfriendly stand has been taken by either power against the other.

**An Unbroken Friendship**

The first treaty that China made with any foreign nation was with Russia in 1689, and since that time friendship between the two nations has been unbroken; so, that it can be certain that the Chinese Government would not have taken the drastic step of severing relations unless it had believed that it could justify itself before the great mass of the Russian people.

The real difficulty in the situation arose from the extraterritorial rights exercised by the Legation and the Consulates. Russian subjects in China were not under Chinese law.

but in all judicial matters had recourse only to the consular courts. As the minister and consuls were appointees of the Tzarist Government which was overthrown by the united efforts of the class of Russians who now come from Siberia to China, it came to be an impossible situation that the Chinese Government should sanction judicial action by representatives of a defunct government which would control the interests of the very people who had succeeded in overthrowing that government. If the extraterritorial question had not been involved, there is no doubt that the Chinese Government would have been allowed to continue in London, Washington and other capitals.

But in view of the fact that their remaining in Peking involved the explicit sanction of the Chinese Government of judicial actions decided by these men in reference to the financial and political interests of citizens who had long ago discarded the source from which these men received their authority, it was manifestly impossible for the Chinese Government to continue to assume such responsibility.

### Concessions Taken Over

The Russian concessions at Tientsin and Hankow have been taken over by the local Chinese administration in the same way as the German and Austrian concessions were taken over when China declared war against the central powers. The status of the property of nations other than Russians in these concessions will not be disturbed, and will continue to be subject to the consular authorities concerned. The municipal staff and the police will be continued, and the only change will be that the final authority will for the future be invested in the Chinese Government instead of the Russian Legation.

Russians resident in China will come under the same status as citizens

of countries which have no treaties with China, i.e., they will be directly under Chinese courts. Special regulations have been prepared for the control of the railway zone along the Chinese Eastern Railway, where several Russian municipalities already exist. It is not intended to disturb the status of these municipalities, but as in the case of the Tientsin and Hankow concessions, the final authority will rest with the Chinese Government.

### LAW ON ETHICAL BASIS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—That ethics will come to be recognized as of supreme importance, and the law of the state will be made to fit the ethical ideals," was the declaration made by Roscoe Pound, dean of the Harvard University School of Law, at a meeting of the Boston Ethical Society. He pointed to the growing tendency of the lawmakers and the courts to consider the conditions of the individuals concerned when enacting statutes and making decisions as indicating the trend toward the ethical basis of law.

**ALASKA LOSES IN POPULATION**

SEATTLE, Washington—Alaska's population is 54,718, a decrease of 14.9 per cent in the last decade, according to an announcement made here by W. T. Lopp, who, as superintendent to the Alaska District of the United States Bureau of Education, had charge of the census in the northern Territory. Ten years ago the population was 64,336. This year there are 29,210 white residents and 25,508

## FRENCH RECOGNIZE NEW LEBANESE FLAG

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—In its solemn session held at Baabda, the Administrative Council of the Lebanon and the Sheikhs of the Lebanese villages, recognizing the sacrifice made by France to liberate definitively the territory of the Lebanon, have announced the vote, acclaimed by the crowd, that the French colors, with the cedar in their midst, symbol of the tenacious fidelity of the Lebanese to its mountain, be adopted as the national emblem.

Upon the occasion of the proclamation of the State of Greater Lebanon, a manifestation at which the Lebanon acclaimed with unanimous voice its recovered liberty, and at which it realized its aspirations, the general commander-in-chief and high commissioner, recognized as the flag of the Lebanon state the flag acclaimed at Baabda, and authorized them to hoist it on all the territory of the state which he had recognized.

### REBELS SUBMIT TO FRENCH

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—Following the French successes in the Hauran, revolutionary chieftains are coming daily to offer their submission. Among those who have arrived at Damascus are: Fares El-Ahmed, Sheikh de Dier Bakt—Sheikh de Mehajet, Abdou El-Hassan, Sheikh Bassir and Ahmed El-Gassain, the Chief of Leja, a famous citadel of the Hauran. The Sheikh of Leja and Selim Pasha El-Atreche, a noted Druze chief, left Damascus for the Hauran to persuade the Hauranites to submit. An interview has taken place between the Sheikh of the Leja and Commandant Catroux in the course of which the former made his submission to France.

## Mandel Brothers

Shoe sections, first and fifth floors—Chicago

## Great sale of finest shoes

for women, children, men, boys—a sale far more successful than any of its predecessors.

Every pair of shoes and low shoes in the lot has been taken from our regular high grade stock and radically reduced in price.

### \$10 footwear for women, 6.85

Tan calfskin, gray kidskin lace shoes, tan or black calfskin button, patent leather button cloth top. Oxford ties of calfskin, tan kidskin, patent leather pumps.

### \$12 footwear for women, 7.85

Tan Russia calfskin lace boots; black kidskin lace shoes; patent leather oxford ties; black and brown suede oxford ties; calf oxford ties, brogue blucher model.

### \$12.50 footwear for women, 8.85

Dull mat kid, gray top lace shoes, camel medium light brown, kid lace. Tan kid lace; tan kid with gray kid top, lace; patent leather, cloth top, button; black kid lace; patent leather sailor ties, kidskin ribbon ties; kidskin oxford ties, tan kid oxford ties or pumps.

### 13.50 footwear for women, 9.85

Kidskin lace shoes; dark gray kidskin lace model; tan calf or kidskin ribbon ties; black or brown or white kidskin ribbon ties.

### \$14 & \$15 footwear for women, 10.85

Brown kidskin lace shoes; tan or gray kidskin lace; patent leather and dull kid, with black buckskin top, lace models; kidskin pumps; vici kidskin combination comfort oxfords.

### \$17 footwear for women, 11.85

Ten models of boots, tan, patent, vici, gray, gun metal, in plain leathers or with buckskin combination tops in walking or dress styles; satin low shoes in strap ankelettes, satin strap sandals, henna, brown, suede sandals.

Fifth floor.

Cut steel and rhinestone buckles, radically reduced. 9.85, 10.85, 11.85, 12.85, 14.85, 15.85, 17.85.

Children's and misses' shoes at radical reductions

### ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK

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BANKING HOURS FOR SAVINGS DEPOSITS

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Edgewater Laundry Company

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We specialize in Family Wash and Wet Wash

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Men's Fine Furnishings

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## AUSTRALIAN COURT CLAIMED A SUCCESS

Australian Judge After Six Years Experience, Considers Every Other Means of Settling Disputes Have Failed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Arbitration and conciliation in Australia have assumed great importance in recent years in regard to the settlement of industrial disputes, and as a high authority on this subject, Mr. Justice Powers, who is deputy president of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, being on a visit to London, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor asked His Honor if he would explain its working. The high court judge expressed his willingness to recapitulate his views, which he had recently made known in Australia.

Mr. Justice Powers prefaced his remarks by saying that a section of the community, militant employers and "direct action" unionists were clamoring for the abolition of compulsory arbitration (and they assert that arbitration is a promoter of strikes, that arbitration is on trial, that arbitration has failed, that the court has lost the confidence of the unions, and other such like observations), and alternative methods of settling disputes are suggested by round table conferences, Whitley's scheme, United States methods, profit sharing, cooperation, co-partnership, drastic punishment for striking and so on.

"My experience," he said, "of over six years has been that the work of the court is successful, while every other method of settling inter-state disputes has failed. The court has only jurisdiction to settle industrial disputes extending beyond the limit of one state, and it is a court of conciliation as well as arbitration, and that branch of the court's work has been successfully used to the fullest extent possible."

### Round Table Conferences

A round table conference for conciliation was insisted upon by the court before or after it was cognizant with the dispute and everything was done to obtain settlement by agreement before any award was made. When, however, parties were unwilling to cooperate, all schemes for settlement without compulsory arbitration must fail. It was useless, declared the high court judge, to propose cooperation, co-partnership, or any other means if the disputing parties would not adopt any of them. If they did, the court assisted, if necessary to effect a settlement, if not, the court stepped in where it had jurisdiction and under the act settled the dispute.

It had been said that the unions did not observe the awards of the court, and that the court was therefore a failure. The judge observed that if it were true that awards of the court, which subjected parties to penalties, were not observed, that defect would apply to a greater extent to any mode of voluntary settlement.

### Applications Increase

One fact, declared Mr. Justice Powers, was outstanding. Many federal unions were knocking at the door for awards and the judges were finding it increasingly difficult to deal with the applications within a reasonable time. To condemn the court as a failure, or to say that it had broken down, because the number of judges appointed were not sufficient to give immediate relief was, in the opinion of Mr. Justice Powers, as absurd as to say that a coal mine was a failure because the miners employed could not supply all the orders received for coal.

The judge maintained that the success of compulsory arbitration, both federal and state, was reflected in the better class of workmen's homes being built in the suburbs of all the cities, and in the greatly increased number of depositors in the savings banks of the Commonwealth. These were generally recognized as two of the best lines of defense any nation could have against the spread of anarchy or Communism.

### Safety Valves of Unrest

The court had been a success so far as employers were concerned—and the great majority of employers were fair. It had enabled them to settle in acceptance.

## New Over-the-Skirt Blouses

That Are Unusually Pleasing in Their Choice of Modes and Prices

\$12.95

Fashioned of Crepe Georgette—sometimes with combinations of chiffon velvet or kumis kumis, they take various smart ways of expressing the Balkan mode—and come in brown, taupe, navy and black. Some have lace vestees—some are headed and embroidered.

Priced \$12.95

Blouse Shop—Third Floor.

*Seeger-Vanderpoort-Parmey*

ST. LOUIS, MO.

APPAREL OF QUALITY for Men and Boys A rare degree of interest and service. Exclusive, but not expensive. *Werner & Werner* Quality Cloth—Oak Street at South ST. LOUIS

Walk-Over Shoes for Men and Women Exclusive Women's Men's & Women's Shop 515 N. Sixth Street 612 Olive Street ST. LOUIS

their many disputes on just terms, without having their business digested by strikes and suffering the losses incidental to strikes; and the court's awards had prevented unfair competition by compelling the unfair employer to pay the same rates as the fair employers were prepared to pay.

"Few people recognize that the compulsory arbitration courts—federal and state—and state wages boards (compulsory), by granting the power to enforce fair wages and conditions from all employers, fair and unfair, are the only safety valves which prevent the spread of social war. Communism, and Bolshevism in the Commonwealth to the extent they are spreading elsewhere. They are spread-

## EARTH-SONGS OF LOUISIANA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

One day while I was hunting for dogwood, which blooms early in the Louisiana spring, I came to the end of a twisted, shady road, roofed with live oaks. Their moss-shaped branches reached out and interlaced so low over-head they hid the gray shanty until I was fairly upon it.

There was a woman in the yard, and she was dyeing cloth in an iron vat over a smoky fire.

"That smells like cedar smoke," I

ton turban. Her dark friendly eyes were pleased.

"I just call it a rain song," she answered. "I do love to sing about rain."

She raised her tones somewhat, and sang clearly. The words lose so much without her voice I hesitate to set them down. They were utterly simple, but in the long shallow rising and falling of the cadence I felt the sweep of rain coming, rustling in the tall tops of pines, rolling nearer over the grassy spaces, running down the low hills, falling on her wild face.

In her gayer moods she would embroider the main narrative with intermittent small refrains, the words deliciously ludicrous. No incident was too trivial for her best efforts. "I saw a gray cat with a yellow face, a-walkin' along, a-walkin' along," she would wail, unctuously. "Oh-Oh-Oh, where you gwine, Cat? I says to him. And he says to me, I's gwine where I's gwine, that's where I's gwine!"

It seemed to me her understanding of the feline species in this conversation was excellent. That is so perfectly the sort of answer a cat would make.

She knew several versions of songs that are now gathered in books and sung by artful singers, but she sang them better than the artful ones do. When she chanted, in her soaring, husky, poignant voice:

I asked her to repeat these words, and she said them a little differently. I reminded her that she had said "fields" in the first song and "hills" in the second; she answered that she always said the words that came to her mind, and the tune was always changed, too.

"I sing everywhere abouts, for all sorts of folks," she said. I sat nearly all afternoon talking and listening to her songs. But she was an inspired poet and her melodies were her own, so they could not be considered true examples of the earth-songs of the country. She did not care for the devotional "spirituals" of her race, and said they were "just old-time things that everybody knew."

When I left, she gave us a bottle of her dye and said, "I like it because it is the color of praying!"

Among the other black people of Louisiana the songs were also imaginative on a lesser level, and the tunes were usually adaptations of famous hymns. I found a little black maid called Louté, whom I brought in from the woods in her nearly primitive state, clothed as she was in a large gunny sack and a brimless straw hat. She possessed the pure epic gift, mingled with a naive humor that was delightful, being unconscious.

Everything was a marvel to her; she would store the casual, often absurd, events of the long summer days and weave them into strange tales in words that contrasted and balanced and harmonized as naturally as the chorus of peewits who hopped along the cedar fence railings.

She would relate these tales in a dolorous, monotonous chant,—her taste was for solemnity—swaying up at intervals into a high sustained note, followed by a complete short theme and a return to her monotone. She was untamed as a brown fox in her own woods, and would never sing if I listened openly. If I asked her to repeat a song, she would always say she had forgotten it, and would be silent for some time.

The two children loved her singing, and she sang freely for them. Often, sitting on the doorsteps in the dark of the moon, the low drumming of the cicadas making a drowsy accompaniment for her, strange memories would

possess her, maybe, for she would break forth into a high, keen threnody, a thin wire of tone that descended not in a true successive note scale, but in one curve of sound. That song called for the muted thrum of tom-toms in a distant jungle, and a red blaze lighting her wild face.

In her gayer moods she would embroider the main narrative with intermittent small refrains, the words deliciously ludicrous. No incident was too trivial for her best efforts. "I

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## SHOE TRADE GAINS MORE CONFIDENCE

Manufacturers Believe Bottom Range of Prices Is About Reached—Little Business in Hide and Leather Markets

Especially for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—After a dull week following the national election, which kept buyers at home generally, the shoe trade is ready to embark upon a new business season with a feeling of more confidence because manufacturers believe wholesale prices, at any rate, are at or very near the bottom range.

Manufacturers are getting samples ready for their salesmen, who expect to leave on their regular semi-annual trips among the wholesalers right away.

Just what action the buyers will adopt is a mooted question, for there seems to be a lurking opinion among them that prices may further recede somewhat on account of a probability in wage concessions liable to result from a desire for employment by those now loafing because of a general dullness throughout the trade.

That footwear conditions are confusing is not remarkable, as there are liberal stocks of goods on the market, such as they are, and as many prices as there are sellers.

Regarding regular lines of goods, however, buyers feel that prices are on a reasonable basis, and are conceding the point that hereafter changes will be more in the nature of fluctuations than any new ranges of values, a feature not uncommon during normal times, especially when large lots are under consideration.

It is interesting to note that, even at periods when adverse reports are prevalent, there is some business going on, as instanced by the fact that one prominent shoe house recently booked an order amounting to a few hundred thousand dollars short of \$77,000. This shows that buyers are susceptible of approach, and furthermore that consumption is perpetual, though production may be practically stopped, or at best spasmodic.

It is quite possible to exaggerate the significance of large transactions, but the fact remains that no responsible firm is likely to purchase, to the extent mentioned, unless it has an outlet, therefore the deduction is that a steady reduction of stocks has, here and there, caused vacuums not always common knowledge in the manufacturing centers.

## The Packer Hide Market

Hardly 15,000 hides changed hands in the past week in the packer hide market. The two most prominent sales were:

10,000	June-Oct. ex-light Texas	Year ago
steers	15c.	39c.
3,000	June-July native bulls.	15 39

Since the election there has been quite an increase in the number of inquiries, still transactions are small and cannot be otherwise, while tanners are doing business limited to daily requirements.

The better opportunities, just at present, may be found among the smaller packers, a condition which has existed for six months, or more. The larger dealers, otherwise known as the Big Five, continue keeping their quotations at the top of the market, and probably will until certain large buyers pool their purchases and get their dragnet in working order to haul in a big catch at confidential prices.

However, not until something of that nature occurs is a reliable price list likely to be established, for it is common knowledge that stocks of unsoiled hides are very large, a fair estimate putting the total about 1,500,000 hides, with a small but increasing trend, which makes a pretty expensive load to carry, even for those of extensive resources.

It may be that the rejuvenated mentality now manifested by traders since November 2 will start business in this and all kindred markets, for it is a fact that a growing confidence is already in evidence throughout the leather district, more or less in the abstract, perhaps, but, even so, the political change must have a stimulating effect, as the average merchant regards it as ending a long period of distrust and perplexing possibilities.

Interviews with prominent tanners were interesting, for they all voiced the belief that 1921 would see a rational trade revival, and they further said that the encouraging signs now noticeable were but the forerunners of a good but conservative activity which will become quite normal after the holiday season.

## The Leather Markets

The long spell of inactivity, at times approaching stagnation, gives to any favorable signs of a betterment a token of promise that a return to normal conditions is evidenced in the renewal of interest shown by leather buyers in the Boston market last week.

While the movement has not yet developed beyond the stage of small sales, there was indeed a hopeful feature in the constantly increasing call for quotations, and other matters incident to business improvement.

The first tangible reports of this comes from the sole leather tanners, who stated that several fair-sized lots had been booked for shipment, also transactions in abeyance of goodly proportions.

But nothing quite so realistic was reported among the upper leather dealers, still there was a spirit of optimism running through that portion of the market, with a strong belief that the future will see a steady growth in the demand for all tannages,

the predominant call at present being for the middle grades.

Perhaps the better indication of this encouraging outlook is in the fact that prices are strong, although no advances are likely until stocks show a shrinkage. It is well known, however, that leather values have suffered a big contraction since the year began, therefore the logical effect of a quickening demand must be of a strengthening character, especially in a market which has been producing but little for the past six months.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

The value of manufactured imports of England from Germany for the first 10 months of 1920 was more than £17,000,000, against £49,000 in 1919.

Out of 7,000,000 acres of land in France rendered unfit for cultivation by the war, only 280,000 acres will not be in condition for sowing next spring, according to the French Commission in New York.

The London Economist's index number of commodity prices was 7175 for October, against 7545 for September, a decline of 470 points, says a New York Journal of Commerce London cable. The October decline was more precipitous than any previous month's.

The latest figure represents a drop of 1100 points from high point in March of 8352.

Reductions in prices of prints and parades averaging 55 per cent are announced by M. C. D. Borden & Sons and the Algonquin Printing Company.

The National Leather Company, properties of which were formerly held by Swift & Co., said it had \$10,000,000 five-year 8 per cent bonds to a syndicate headed by Lee, Higginson & Co., the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank and the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago. The proceeds will be used for working capital.

Clothing manufacturers expect prices to drop next spring so that they will not be more than 25 per cent above pre-war costs. The industry is an uncertain condition, with half the clothing workers of New York out of work and the other half on part time. Small dealers refuse to stock up with higher priced goods and the public refuses to buy. The day of the \$60 to \$100 suit is passing and that of the \$35 to \$50 suit is returning, according to an official of the New York Clothing Manufacturers Association.

The American Smelting & Refining Company has reduced its price of lead from 7½ to 7 cents a pound.

Austria has offered for sale her socialized industries, including the large Vienna arsenal and the plants of Woerlersdorf, Fischamend, Woerth and Blumau companies, worth about 1,000,000,000 Austrian crowns, says the New York Herald. These were the first government war industries changed over to peace work and put to manufacture of furniture, chemicals, boots and shoes and other necessary articles. They were operated on true socialistic principles, but because high wages ate up revenues the government abandoned the project.

Bolivia repealed the law requiring exporters to sell 10 per cent of foreign drafts to Banca de Nacion.

## FRENCH NATIONAL INCOME INCREASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The French High Commission announces the receipt of official information from France to the effect that the nation's income from indirect taxes, revenues and monopolies in the first nine months of this year show an increase of 2,916,437,400 francs over those of the corresponding period of 1919. It adds that this year's figures show actual receipts for the nine months of 1,854,774,500 francs more than the budget estimates of revenues from above sources and that comparison for the entire period would be still more favorable if the business turnover tax had been operating for the whole month of September. These receipts were from old direct taxes, war profit taxes, income taxes, indirect taxes and monopolies, business turnover tax, and liquidation of war stocks.

## SELLING CONTINUES IN NEW YORK MARKET

Selling continues heavy in the New York stock market and the total sales amounted to 1,465,800 shares with a weak closing. Heaviness of U. S. Steel, which registered its lowest price in several years, featured the dealings when rails and oils also declined. Many industrials and specialties supplemented recent losses by 2 to 15 points. At noon buying of the better class rails and oils and further recovery of British exchange infused a measure of stability to the market later, but not before new low records for the year had been made by various speculative issues.

Attention was attracted to the persistent buying of Seneca copper which made that stock a feature for the first hour, when it made a further advance of 3% to 22%.

## MONTREAL MARKET LOWER

CHICAGO, Illinois—Rallies in foreign exchange helped prices for wheat at the start yesterday. Opening quotations, which varied from 3% cent of 1½ cents advance, with December 1.84 to 1.85½ and March 1.82% to 1.83%, were followed by gains all around. The closing wheat prices were, December 177, and March 175. Cereals showed firmness. After opening unchanged to ½ cents lower, including December at 81½ to 81½, the market scored slight gains. Oats reflected the upturns of other grain, starting unchanged to ½ cent lower, May 57% to 57½, and then gradually hardened. Provisions were depressed, overtime to get the orders out in

## CROP ESTIMATES IN UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—A record crop of corn, exceeding the previous largest crop by 75,000,000 bushels, was announced Monday by the United States Department of Agriculture in its preliminary estimate placing production this year at 3,199,126,000 bushels. A month ago the corn crop was forecast at 3,216,192,000 bushels, while last year's production was 2,917,450,000 bushels, of which 142,211,000 bushels, or 4.9 per cent of the crop, remained on farms November 1 this year, compared with 69,835,000 bushels a year ago and 82,618,000 bushels, the average of preceding five years.

The production of other crops, as shown by the preliminary estimates, follows:

Buckwheat 14,321,000 bushels, compared with 15,532,000 bushels forecast last month and 16,301,000 bushels produced last year.

Potatoes 421,252,000 bushels, compared with 414,986,000 last month and 357,901,000 last year.

Sweet potatoes 105,676,000 bushels, compared with 103,779,000 last month and 103,579,000 last year.

Apples 236,187,000 bushels, compared with 227,978,000 last month and 147,455,000 last year.

Sugar beets 8,812,000 tons, compared with 8,870,000 last month and 6,421,000 last year.

Peanuts 37,499,000 bushels, compared with 39,217,000 last month and 33,263,000 last year.

## BRITISH-MEXICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY

NEW YORK, New York—An important meeting of the directors and executive heads of the British-Mexican Petroleum Company, an English subsidiary of the Pan-American Petroleum & Transport, which supplies the White Star and Cunard lines with fuel oil, was held on November 6. Representatives from Great Britain who attended were Lord Pirrie, chairman of the board of the British-Mexican Company, Lord Iverforth, Sir James Currie, Sir Alexander Maguire and L. P. Shelton, directors, and E. H. Davenport, assistant secretary. The American representatives who met with them were E. L. Doheny, Herbert G. Wylie, J. M. Danziger, Elisha Walker, D. Emery and E. L. Doheny Jr.

Much importance is attached to this meeting from the fact that Lord Pirrie is head of Harlan & Wolff of Belfast, who built the Olympic and Titanic, as well as another shipbuilding company of Glasgow, both of which employ 45,000 men. He is also chairman of the White Star Line and of many of the steamship companies doing trans-Atlantic business.

The British-Mexican Petroleum Company has eight tankers in service and is building 12 ships for the transportation of oil. Its business will be confined principally to supply of petroleum for shipping between Great Britain and the United States. The oil comes from wells of the Mexican Petroleum Company and will be furnished to the British company at North United States Atlantic ports.

## LUMBER PRICES GREATLY REDUCED

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—

Sweeping cuts in lumber prices from 19 to 39 per cent below the prices which have held since March last were announced following a meeting here Sunday of the Retail Lumber Dealers Association of Pennsylvania. It was said that the average cut will amount to about 25 per cent. The cut is made for the purpose of stimulating construction.

The association adopted a resolution to petition the State Legislature to enact a law making 7 per cent the legal rate of interest on mortgage. The organization's belief was to the effect that the shortage of mortgage money was hampering building, and before adjourning it voted itself unanimously in favor of the open shop.

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SELLING CONTINUES IN NEW YORK MARKET

GERMAN COMPANY REPORTS

BERLIN, Germany—Figures taken from German company reports published in September give the following showing of 269 companies: Increased dividends over last year, 178; same dividends as last year, 59; no dividends, 19; decreases in dividends, 13.

The average dividend in the 1918-19 fiscal year in the coal industry was 7½ per cent; in the 1919-20 fiscal year 10 per cent. Iron and steel, 1918-19, 9 per cent; 1919-20, 21 per cent. Textile industry 1918-19, 10 per cent; 1919-20, 20 per cent; lace making 1918-19, 14 per cent; 1919-20, 26½ per cent; glass and porcelain 1918-19, 14 per cent; 1919-20, 22 per cent; paper making 1918-19, 8 per cent; 1919-20, 60 per cent.

## CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET

CHICAGO, Illinois—Rallies in foreign exchange helped prices for wheat at the start yesterday. Opening quotations, which varied from 3% cent of 1½ cents advance, with December 1.84 to 1.85½ and March 1.82% to 1.83%, were followed by gains all around.

The closing wheat prices were, December 177, and March 175. Cereals showed firmness. After opening unchanged to ½ cents lower, including December at 81½ to 81½, the market scored slight gains. Oats reflected the upturns of other grain, starting unchanged to ½ cent lower, May 57% to 57½, and then gradually hardened. Provisions were depressed, overtime to get the orders out in

## SCOTTISH TEXTILE INDUSTRIES SLACK

Business Generally Slowing Down With Practically No New Orders to Replace Old Work Fast Being Completed

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAWICK, Scotland—In previous articles reference has frequently been made to the signs that were accumulating as evidence that the boom is gradually wearing off the Scottish textile industries and that quieter times are ahead. The indications of this state of affairs are more pronounced today than they were, and while the machinery of some sections is still being kept well going, it is far from being fully employed in other sections, and the coming winter months will be a testing severe time not only for many workers but for some firms as well.

The tweed industry is probably in a better position than the other sections, but that is the best that can be said about it just now, because while for the moment employment in this branch is satisfactory no new business is being booked, indeed there have been no new orders for the last couple of months or so, and manufacturers are keeping their places going on orders that were booked long ago.

These, of course, are gradually being diminished, and the full advantage of the previous heavy bookings is not being realized because of the failure to deliver to time, in consequence of which orders are still being canceled.

## Cancellation Questions

The seriousness of the position in this respect may be gauged from the fact that one of these canceled orders involves a sum of £25,000. Of course, manufacturers are not accepting cancellations where goods are being delivered to time, and some departments are working extra hours in order to get the goods finished to date, but the situation would not have been so bad had there not been a reduction in the hours of labor.

There can be little doubt that merchants generally are in a depressed state with regard to the immediate future, and it is this condition that is causing them to cancel just now on the slightest pretext. Many of them are, no doubt, financially embarrassed, and are determined to carry no larger stocks than they can possibly keep.

Some of them, indeed, have now considerably stocks in their warehouses and are anxious to reduce these before ordering anew, and there is just a faint hope that there may be some slight improvement before the orders that are on manufacturers' books run dry and that new orders will come to hand.

## Goods Made Lighter

The weight of the winter goods being made just now is not so heavy as before, running from 18 oz. to 19 oz. instead of 20 oz. to 22 oz., so as to keep the quotations down without lowering the quality, and prices are running proportionate to the spring goods according to weight.

Some of last season's spring goods which are still lying over to be made were booked by merchants at 13s. to 15s. per yard, and will eventually have to be delivered at these figures, where cancellations were not made, when the manufacturers can get them executed and they will be useful for the spring trade of next year, but new spring goods will cost 5s. to 6s. per yard more than these quotations, so that those merchants who did not cancel their unfulfilled orders for last spring will reap a considerable advantage over those who have to buy now.

The state of the wool market has a great deal to do with the present depression. Fine botany and cross-bred wools have been going down in price, and at the more recent sales a further decline took place, and in some quarters it is believed that the bottom has now been reached. In spite of the fall in the price of the raw material, however, the prices of goods for next winter—the patterns for which will be shown to merchants in a short time—will be even a little dearer than this winter, the patterns for which were shown in October, 1919, because between that date and June, 1920, wools advanced in price to considerable extent, and the quotations for wools today are still a little higher than they were in October last year, and apart from this there have been two advances in wages in the interval.

## Good Cloth Still High

For good quality cloths, therefore, for suits and overcoats, no reduction in price need be looked for. The goods that are being made are still mostly fine cheviots and cross breeds, with a moderate quantity of botany worsteds. There has been a considerable falling off in the American trade and also for Canada, and one reason why merchants have been refusing goods delivered late is because they have not been able to get them forwarded in time to their customers in the United States and the latter have also been crying off. Fair quantities, however, are being sent to some of the South African business centers.

The existing conditions of the hosiery and underwear trade are not at all encouraging. This is the period of the year when all the factories should be well employed, but it is doubtful if any of them are touching the maximum output of their machinery and many of them are very far below it, while the tendency to close down certain departments before the end

## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## TWO UNBEATEN TEAMS REMAIN

Unless Wisconsin Defeats Illinois This Saturday, Illini and Ohio State Will Battle for Conference Football Title on Nov. 20

## INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE A. A. STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Illinois	4	0	1.000
Ohio State	4	0	1.000
Wisconsin	2	1	.667
Indiana	2	1	.667
Chicago	2	2	.500
Iowa	2	2	.500
Northwestern	1	3	.250
Michigan	0	2	.000
Purdue	0	2	.000
Minnesota	0	4	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Having met and conquered the best football teams in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association, Ohio State University and University of Illinois are looking forward to their battle of November 20 at Urbana, Illinois, to decide the championship race of 1920. In the meantime Ohio will take a vacation, Illinois will wrestle with the redoubtable University of Wisconsin eleven, while four apparently evenly matched defeated machines will wage interesting combats this Saturday.

If Wisconsin tumbles Illinois this week-end and Illinois downs Ohio the following Saturday, who will be the champion? This question is keeping interest in the race at a high pitch, as Wisconsin has been defeated only once so far, and with such a twist to events and a win over Chicago, it would have as good a claim as Illinois to the title. Ohio also would be on even terms, as it gave the Badgers their only reverse so far, while Indiana, too, would be heard from if it took Purdue's measure in the final game.

Not unlike that of last year is the situation at this stage. Wisconsin dealt to Illinois its only defeat in a full schedule of seven Conference contests, but as the Badgers were defeated twice during the season, they could not put in a claim for the title when Illinois vanquished the previously undefeated Ohio eleven in the final game.

Illinois will take to Madison this Saturday a team of real championship caliber, with enough substitutes of first rank to put up a stubborn struggle. Substitutes, or the lack of them, have been deciding factors in a number of hard-fought engagements this year, as well as last. And Wisconsin has a knack of sending in fresh, strong substitutes at the final stages and snatching a victory out of apparent defeat.

As to the value of substitutes, the Illinois victory of 3 to 0 over Chicago last Saturday is a case in point. With the men on whom it depends for its forward pass attack out of the game, and having no substitute attack worth mentioning, Chicago had to play a defensive game with its second string backfield. With the formidable line they held the smashing Illini backfield to a solitary field goal, but of course, that was enough to lose the game.

No credit should be withheld from the Illini, however, for they carried the battle into Chicago territory continually with an open and close attack of real championship complexion. As usual, W. F. Crangle '22 carried the brunt of the attack and maintained his reputation as perhaps the most powerful fullback in the Conference.

With the confidence gained by their victory of 3 to 0 over the rejuvenated Minnesota eleven, Wisconsin will line up against Illinois determined to repeat their performance of last year against the down-state team. A single field goal, kicked by A. C. Davy '21, a substitute quarterback inserted in the last period of play, turned the trick against Minnesota last Saturday after the teams had battled each other to a scoreless standstill. This same Davy, sent in fresh in the last few minutes, got away for the long run and touchdown that meant defeat for Chicago last year.

Michigan and Chicago should be pretty evenly matched for their affair at Ann Arbor, if comparative scores are any indication. Michigan surrendered to Illinois, 7 to 6; Chicago to the same team, 3 to 0; while Chicago went down before Ohio, 7 to 6; Michigan before the same team, 14 to 7. A hurried punt that went awry paved the way for Ohio's victory over Chicago, while a blocked punt gave Ohio the winning touchdown against Michigan last week. This week-end will be the first time since 1904 that the Maroon has been seen on the Wolverine gridiron.

With restored confidence in their aerial attack, due to the 20-to-0 victory over Northwestern University of last week, University of Iowa will be ready to give University of Minnesota a worth-while tussle at Iowa City this week-end. And remembering that Northwestern defeated Minnesota, and that every game lost by the Gophers this year has been due in large measure to the aerial attack, the strategy at which the Hawkeyes excel, Iowa will be a favorite to win. The Old Gold line, however, which has not proven as staunch as might be, must stop A. C. Oss '22, the Minnesota star halfback, as well as Edmund Ruben '22, the line-smashing fullback.

The annual homecoming of the alumini will be celebrated at Northwestern University this Saturday, when Purdue University invades Northwestern field. Both teams have been defeated frequently and are apparently on a par as to strength.

## MINORS VISITED BY "LOYAL FIVE"

Smaller Baseball Organizations, in Session at Kansas City, Are Undecided as to Their Stand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

KANSAS CITY, Missouri—The minor leagues have heard the plea of the American League majority as regards the present baseball situation, and today they will listen to a verbal presentation of the cause espoused by the so-called "Big Eleven," the eight National League and the three minor-American League club owners.

It was late yesterday when B. B. Johnson appeared before the minor leaguers in open meeting. The American League president, after speaking briefly, presented Attorney Miller, the official spokesman of the American League. When Miller left the stand it was evident that his statement of the internal dissension in the majors profoundly impressed the minor officials.

With no animus toward the big eleven, Miller told of the Chicago meeting Monday. His talk was an appeal carrying all through it the hope that the breach would yet be healed and harmony established.

Miller did not ask the support of the minors but pleaded for a committee of three members of the National Association to meet with an American League committee of three already selected and similar committee that he hoped would be named by the National League.

"Let this committee of nine assemble around a conference table," Miller pleaded. "There we may be able to work out our salvation. Out of such a meeting may come suggestions for a ruling power of baseball that will give equal representation to the majors and to the minors, the training ground, the very foundations of the big leagues. We ask you to name a committee to meet with our committee and a National League committee, that baseball men may solve the troubles of baseball. Let us try. Then if we fail we'll split and fight, but may that not come until every effort has failed."

Coach C. W. Bachman has been developing two sets of backfield men, one heavy combination for line smashing, one light trio for pass-handling and end runs. The most likely looking combination for the heavier work is D. A. Goerke, fullback; R. M. Sears, right halfback, and Everett Cowell, left halfback. These three are the heaviest men out of the ball-carrying places and will average 175 pounds. The best men at pass handling and the speedier athletics among the lighter men are John Evans, G. W. Hinds, and L. J. Bryan.

This is Coach Bachman's first year at Kansas State, and he is not making statements as to the prospects of the team.

## NEW COACH AT KANSAS STATE

Agricultural College at Manhattan Opened Season With Excellent Prospects for Missouri Valley Conference Football Honors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MANHATTAN, Kansas—The Kansas State Agricultural College football team opened its 1920 season with excellent prospects for turning out a strong contender for honors in Missouri Valley Conference circles.

Eight men who had won football letters in previous years came out for places on the squad and experienced players have been crowded for their places by members of last year's freshman squad and by other players. The Aggie team this year averages heavier in the line than it has for some seasons past. The average will run close to 180 pounds from end to end of the line, varying, of course, with the men used. The backfield men are light in the main; but they are also speedy. The four men who started in the backfield in the first game of the season weighed 165 pounds on an average. Capt. Isaac Gatz '21 brings up the average of the line with his 212 pounds.

The letter men include Captain Gatz, tackle; M. S. Winter '21, tackle; G. D. Huston '22, guard; H. M. Randels '22, end; J. A. Bogue '21, end; H. C. Cleland '21, center; E. R. Cowell '21, halfback; Warren Cowell '22, quarterback; and G. W. Hinds '21, halfback.

Among those who have been showing up as promising material for places on the first team are: R. M. Sears '23, fullback; D. A. Goerke '23, fullback; R. A. Axline '22, quarterback; L. J. Bryan '23, halfback; John Evans '22, halfback; D. A. Yandall '23, halfback; H. L. Sebring '23, end; P. L. Siten '21, end; F. B. Linn '23, end; Joseph McGuire '23, end; H. W. Schmidt '23, tackle; Donald Murphy '21, guard; R. D. Hahn '23, center; I. F. Schindler '23, guard; H. Nelson '23, tackle.

Coach C. W. Bachman has been developing two sets of backfield men, one heavy combination for line smashing, and one light trio for pass-handling and end runs. The most likely looking combination for the heavier work is D. A. Goerke, fullback; R. M. Sears, right halfback, and Everett Cowell, left halfback. These three are the heaviest men out of the ball-carrying places and will average 175 pounds. The best men at pass handling and the speedier athletics among the lighter men are John Evans, G. W. Hinds, and L. J. Bryan.

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## COCHRANE OPENS UP WITH EASY VICTORY

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Weller Cochrane of San Francisco, California, defeated David McAndless of Chicago, Illinois, by a score of 40 to 74, in 13 innings in the preliminary round of the national 18.2 balkline professional billiard championships here Monday night. Cochrane showed his phenomenal ability to execute difficult shots before a crowd estimated at 1500, and won his match after a game crowded with thrills.

At the early matches, he did well against the Army, but the hope is expressed that he will develop more resolute finishing powers.

E. F. van der Reit is much better at center than as a wing man, and H. H. Forsyth of Exeter at fullback has never played so well at Oxford or elsewhere.

The number of first-class reserves includes J. A. B. Davies, Queens; B. G. Scholfield, Christ Church; A. S. L. Hamilton, Christ Church; J. E. Maxwell-Hyslop, Balliol; F. R. Hayes-Millar, Trinity, and J. G. McPhail, University.

The freshmen have been put through their paces, and on the whole they are very moderate.

H. W. Franklin, Christ's Hospital and Christ Church, has created a very favorable impression at fullback, and C. H. Schmidt, a South African, looks as if he would make a dashing wing. One who might train into a brilliant center is G. H. Seger, St. Edward's and Exeter, who has played for Blackheath. Of the halves, C. L. Murray, Harpenden and Wadham, as stand-off, may be heard of again, and M. Marples, St. Bee's and Exeter, was the pick of the forwards.

At least 50 men have been out for this sport at Iowa and the preliminary tryouts indicate that the five Hawkeyes who take to the road for the Old Gold this fall will be the best hill and dale runners who have competed for Iowa in many seasons.

Iowa does not expect to win the Western Conference cross-country run, but the team should place higher than usual.

L. V. Peterman '22, and L. F. Ristine '22, are the star members of the Hawkeye team.

Both have been running the course of 5.4 miles in about 28m. consistently and should better this mark before the end of the season.

Theodore Bensiger '23, F. M. Miller '23, Harold Murray '23, and Harold Brandenberger '22, are the other men who make up the squad, and Coach L. F. Carpenter will pick from these six the five who will race.

Capt. A. G. Kruse '21 held second place in the final elimination tryouts up to the last mile of the course. He will probably get a chance later to win a place on the team.

the past. E. B. Williams '22 and H. W. Everley '22 were distance men on the track squad of 1920. J. R. Fox '22 and G. W. Wolf '21 are other runners who showed well in the distance runs last spring. L. L. Roth '23, B. A. Tremlett '23, F. J. Schultz '23, E. E. Selden '21, W. J. Rowley '23, and W. H. Hoagland '22 are other candidates.

HARVARD CLUB IS SQUASH WINNER

Defeats Princeton Club Players Six Matches to One at Opening of the Class B Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The squash tennis season started off with the commencement of the Class B team championship for players not included in the ranking list. Only one match was

scheduled, that between the Harvard Club and Princeton Club, on the courts

which the latter share with the Yale Club.

It proved a literal walkover for the Harvard Club, by the score of 6 to 1.

Capt. F. S. Whitlock of the visitors led off with Basil Harris, and led throughout the two games, winning without trouble.

The only victory for the Princeton Club was won by their captain, Robert Piel Jr., who defeated David Duncan, a new player for the Harvard Club, though the latter, coming from behind, forced extra points in the second set.

Great interest was manifested in the new ball, which was used for the first time in tournament play. It proved

exceedingly fast, making many shots

unplayable, particularly volleys to the back of the court.

The Princeton Club veteran, R. H. Monks, found great difficulty in his

match with Murray Taylor. The summary:

CLASS B SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

F. S. Whitlock, Harvard Club, defeated

Basil Harris, Princeton Club, 15-8, 15-7.

Murray Taylor, Harvard Club, defeated

R. H. Monks, Princeton Club, 15-6, 15-7.

R. S. Ritchie, Harvard Club, defeated

John Cromwell, Princeton Club, 15-2, 15-9.

Robert Piel Jr., Princeton Club, defeated

David Duncan, Harvard Club, 15-11, 15-18.

E. H. Hemmenway, Harvard Club, defeated

A. M. Kidder, Princeton Club, 15-11, 15-18.

F. L. Ingalls, Harvard Club, defeated

G. A. Walker Jr., Princeton Club, 15-17, 15-16.

Walter Strauss, Harvard Club, defeated

J. T. Dennison, Princeton Club, 15-13, 15-2.

CROSS-COUNTRY OUTLOOK GOOD

University of Iowa Has Best Team

That Has Represented It in

This Sport for Some Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

IOWA CITY, Iowa—A dual cross-country meet with the University of Minnesota Saturday here at the time of the Minnesota-Iowa football game features the cross-country schedule at the University of Iowa this year. The race will be a part of the program of "Homecoming Day" at the university.

At least 50 men have been out for this sport at Iowa and the preliminary tryouts indicate that the five Hawkeyes who take to the road for the Old Gold this fall will be the best hill and dale runners who have competed for Iowa in many seasons.

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place in the final elimination tryouts up to the last mile of the course. He will probably get a chance later to win a place on the team.

UNITED STATES TEAM LOSES THIRD GAME

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BIRMINGHAM, England (Tuesday)—Following a severe defeat for the first time this season on October 16, these being

Glasgow High School Former Pupils and the Edinburgh Wanderers. The former went down before Stewart's College and the latter before the Watsonians.

The Scottish capital was so crowded with interesting engagements on that day that many enthusiasts found it very hard to decide which

## EFFECT OF CANADA'S LIQUOR PLEBISCITES

Carrying of Recent Federal Referendums Prohibits Importation for Purposes Which Are Provincially Declared Illegal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The multiplicity of prohibition legislation, both federal and provincial, which exists in Canada at the present time, has led to a considerable amount of confusion as to the actual effect of the recent votes taken in the four western provinces and Nova Scotia. It is not generally understood that, whereas the votes taken in the three prairie provinces, and Nova Scotia, were under a federal plebiscite, the effect of which will be to prohibit importation (for purposes provincially declared illegal) of intoxicating liquors, the vote in British Columbia was a purely provincial affair, the effect of which will not be to prohibit importation—the provinces have no such power—but simply to substitute government control of sales for the present system.

Seven of the provinces of confederation have now secured complete autonomy of liquor control, and do not permit the sale of liquor within their borders for other than medicinal, sacramental, industrial, or scientific purposes. Just as soon as the federal proclamation issues, implementing the vote in the four provinces mentioned, importation shall cease for other than purposes which are declared legal in these provinces. In Quebec beer and wine may legally be sold for beverage purposes within the Province, but nothing else. Exportation outside of the Province is, however, permitted.

British Columbia appears to have put the cart before the horse. While voting for government control that Province cannot under the present laws secure a monopoly of government importation. The interesting experiment of government control of sales within the Province will be in competition with free importation by individuals from outside.

On the other hand, the provinces which have voted, on the federal plebiscite against importation for other than legal purposes have now complete autonomy either to very dry or very wet. If any of these provinces, either by direct legislative action or by referendum, should change its local laws to make the sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, under whatever form of control they may choose, legal, then importation for such legal purposes would be permissible. Failing such amendment of existing laws, these provinces will be practically dry as soon as the federal proclamation issues.

This proclamation will, it is anticipated, issue early in the new year. And while there is a considerable body of opinion in favor of the adoption of government control of sales for beverage purposes, the great majority of the electorate would appear to be in favor of the restriction of sales.

## IMPORTANT CHANGES IN KANSAS LAWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—Kansas has three important propositions to be worked out during the coming session of the Legislature. In the election last week it appears certain that the three constitutional amendments were adopted. The amendments were:

Authorizing the State to participate in road improvement operations.

Revising the taxing system so that intangible property can be taxed.

Authorizing the state to go into the reclamation business and assist farmers in obtaining homes of their own, better known as the farm tenant amendment.

While the official count will not be completed for a week, and possibly longer, every indication points to the success of these amendments. The insertion of these sections into the state Constitution means nothing unless the Legislature provides the working tools for them.

The good roads proposition will enable the State to pay a quarter of the cost of permanent highways in each county. The money will be raised from motor car license taxes, as is done in other states.

The tax amendment should work wonders in bringing hidden property to the tax rolls, will permit the establishment of an income tax, should reduce taxes on real estate, and make much intangible property taxable for the first time. The actual operation of the amendment is expected to reduce the taxes materially for the small property owner, but it is likely to hit the rich man rather hard.

## YALE ELECTION POSTPONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Postponement of the election of a successor to Dr. Arthur T. Hadley as president of Yale University until next spring is announced owing to the large number of men who have been proposed by Yale graduates as candidates for consideration by the special nominating committee. The nominations include both men who have gained prominence in the educational field and men who have been successful in the business world.

## FAST TRAINS TO BE RESTORED

CHICAGO, Illinois—Fast train service between Chicago and California points will be restored on Sunday, November 14, when three hours and 40 minutes will be cut from the running time of the Overland Limited, making the new time between Chicago and San Francisco 68 hours and 20 minutes.

## MANY JOIN RANKS OF FREEMASONS

In All British Provincial Gatherings Rush of Applicants for Initiation Has Been Noted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The multiplicity of prohibition legislation, both federal and provincial, which exists in Canada at the present time, has led to a considerable amount of confusion as to the actual effect of the recent votes taken in the four western provinces and Nova Scotia. It is not generally understood that, whereas the votes taken in the three prairie provinces, and Nova Scotia, were under a federal plebiscite, the effect of which will be to prohibit importation (for purposes provincially declared illegal) of intoxicating liquors, the vote in British Columbia was a purely provincial affair, the effect of which will not be to prohibit importation—the provinces have no such power—but simply to substitute government control of sales for the present system.

Then came the Morley-Minto reforms, and since then the council has grown into a debating and able body in which reforms and legislative measures have been moved and discussed with point and effect. The actions of the government have been criticized and defended, and although the government retained their majority the council was able to exercise a distinct check on their power. The drawback to this system, so it was alleged, was that since the critics knew that they would not be called upon to do better they became absolutely irresponsible in their criticisms, but this point has not been proved. The next stage in the development of India is now about to begin, and the great advance which it has made is shown by the fact that under the new reform scheme responsible government is to be the main factor and many departments will be handed over to Indian ministers. The majority in the Legislative Council will be preponderately Indian and on the members of the five South Shields lodges with a model, in silver, of the lifeboat Tyne, upon a silver-mounted stand, with a suitable inscription.

To Become an Heiress

The lifeboat, it was stated, had been the means of saving 1023 persons who had been shipwrecked. In returning thanks for the gift, Lord Ravensworth observed that he would value it very highly, and place it among the heirlooms of his family. The membership of this Province is returned at an increase of 774 over the previous year, while the number of 9786 lodges on the roll of the Province has increased from 64 to 70. The Province has contributed the sum of 2000 guineas for the next festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, when Lord Ravensworth will take the chair.

Col. Sidney Wishart, who was recently elected sheriff of the city of London by a large majority, has now been nominated grand treasurer of England for the coming year, and as his is the only nomination, he will, in due course, be declared elected. He is a partner at Lloyd's with the present Lord Mayor of London, Sir Edward Cooper, upon whom the King has just conferred a baronetcy, and has done a great deal of useful work. For many years he has been a promoter of many social interests within and without the city and has obtained much recognition from his friends and associates in the city.

Cape Town's New Lodge

A warrant has been granted by the Duke of Connaught for a lodge in Cape Town, which will be known as the Exiles, No. 4160. The founders of the lodge are all members of the Eastern Telegraph and other cable companies and the headquarters of the lodge have been fixed at Cape Town to get over the difficulty of the members constantly removing from place to place in that district in accordance with the exigencies of their work, and the name has been chosen because telegraph operators in that part of the world are generally known as exiles. There is another lodge of the same name at Cape Verde Islands under the Portuguese constitution. It is interesting to note that the first master of the new lodge is Arthur G. McLeod, son of the late secretary of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, when Lord Ravensworth will take the chair.

Dealing with the general effect of the constitutional reform scheme on the provinces, the report states that the carrying out of the recommendations would be to establish real provincial autonomy, financial, administrative and legislative, and to trans- for gradually the people of India, as the electorate grew more educated, the responsibility which the government now has to the British electorate.

Regarding the difficulties confronting those responsible for maintaining the internal tranquillity of India, it is shown that in 1919 these difficulties were largely augmented owing to the economic stress through which the bulk of the population was compelled to pass. During the year under review there was a satisfactory indication that the police were gradually advancing in the esteem of the educated community.

## SALVADOR UNIONISTS ADOPT PLATFORM

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador—The Unionist Party of Salvador, at a convention here on Sunday, adopted a platform similar to that of the Unionist Party of Guatemala. It declared in favor of the reestablishment of the old Central American Nation, by legal, peaceful methods.

The party decided to dissociate itself from action with other political groups in the country, and declared it would not take part in any electoral campaign until the Central American Union was established.

The government of Salvador has appointed Dr. Reyes Arrieta Rossi, Dr. Miguel Tomas Molina and Dr. Eduardo Alvarez as plenipotentiaries to the Central American Congress of plenipotentiaries, which will meet on December 10 at San José, Costa Rica.

## POLISH FEELING OVER VILNA IS STRONG

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland—The news received here, announcing that the Lithuanian-White Russian division, who strongly protested against the territories of Vilna, Grodno and Lida being in Lithuanian hands. There is no doubt about the Polish feeling of the districts in question. From time immemorial the inhabitants of the vicinity have felt themselves Poles. The action, therefore, of General Zelgouski and the troops under his command, all of them natives of this land, brought up in the traditions of Polish patriotism to which they were subjected, may be easily understood and even condoned from the point of view of the civilian. How the military authorities will look on this flagrant breach of discipline is, however, another matter. In any case another complication has arisen in the already over-complicated Polish-Lithuanian

and to move any reforms was on the occasion of the budget debate. Even then they were expected to send in their speeches to the government in time to allow of their being printed before the debate, so that the government ministers concerned might have time and opportunity to construct their reply. Under this system it was quite a frequent occurrence for a debate on any one particular point to continue from year to year, the members having only this one chance of airing their views.

Then came the Morley-Minto reforms, and since then the council has grown into a debating and able body in which reforms and legislative measures have been moved and discussed with point and effect. The actions of the government have been criticized and defended, and although the government retained their majority the council was able to exercise a distinct check on their power. The drawback to this system, so it was alleged, was that since the critics knew that they would not be called upon to do better they became absolutely irresponsible in their criticisms, but this point has not been proved. The next stage in the development of India is now about to begin, and the great advance which it has made is shown by the fact that under the new reform scheme responsible government is to be the main factor and many departments will be handed over to Indian ministers. The majority in the Legislative Council will be preponderately Indian and on the members of the five South Shields lodges with a model, in silver, of the lifeboat Tyne, upon a silver-mounted stand, with a suitable inscription.

At the annual meeting of the Durham provincial grand lodge, Lord Ravensworth, the provincial grand master, received the hearty congratulations of the South Shields lodges, it being the first occasion that function had been held there since Lord Ravensworth's appointment as the provisional head. He was presented by the members of the five South

Shields lodges with a model, in silver, of the lifeboat Tyne, upon a silver-mounted stand, with a suitable inscription.

TRAVELING COMPANION—Woman of refinement, with experience, wishes position as governess, two children, capable teaching English branches; French desirable; experience only; Box 618, Woodmere, L. I., N. Y.

WORKING housekeeper, two in family, loving home; references wanted. MRS. KING, 300 W. 50th St., New York City.

YOUNG lady wishes position as sales girl; modern; experience in high grade; references; good family; with room and board; a rebate of \$25.00 on the onward railroad fare will be made by the hotel in which she is engaged; expenses to be paid for the season; one full day off each week; contracts now being made; write at once to the Secretary, Hotel Association, Box 138, Pasadena, Calif.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted, country place; modern conveniences, 23 miles from Boston. References.

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## A LITERARY LETTER

New York, November 8, 1920.  
EACH afternoon, for the past three days, I have walked down to the new Neighborhood Book Shop at 435 Park Avenue to see how the enterprise is prospering. The prospects are rosy. I wonder how long the Cash Register will stand the wear and tear. The shop has a cozy look. The books are on shelves, not lying about, anyhow, on tables; and the top shelves are on a line with the eyes. The backs of the books are shown, and upon each is the price marked in large, plain figures. It is a temptation to draw a book from the shelf, look at it and say: "I'll take this." Mr. Gomme, who has charge of the place, tells me that many people drop into the shop and say: "I live in the neighborhood. How nice to have a book shop handy." One customer, who held a lap dog under her arm, said, "I want two novels, please, to last me over Sunday."

WHEN I go to the Neighborhood Book Shop I ask in a loud voice for books that are not novels, for Park Avenue, like the Bowery, and the Bronx, must learn that novels are not the only kind of books, and that the attraction of a volume is not always indicated by the jaunty gayety of the picture on the jacket. My most learned book did not have a jacket at all. Would you care to know the titles of the books that I purchased on my first visit? They were: "The Outline of History," H. G. Wells; "Accepting the Universe," John Burroughs; "Limbo," Aldous Huxley; "Hide and Seek," Christopher Morley; "American Books," Edited by Francis Hackett.

I HAVE not been able to make any progress with the "Outline of History," because Belinda seized it at once, and has been reading it ever since to herself, and, intermittently, aloud to me. I am sure that this is a book every household should have (my copy is the Cassell Edition, price 37.50), and I think in future years it will be regarded as a first attempt at real, practical education. At school I spent terms and terms on Macaulay's "History"—confined to "From the accession of James II down to a period within the memory of men still living." How parochial, how local that is! The boy who reads, or who is made to read "The Outline of History" is far better equipped to be a voter, a judge of Questions of the Day, and a citizen of the world.

THERE is a passage in the Introduction that women, whose time hangs heavily on their hands (if there be any left) may care to read. It begins with an acknowledgment by Mr. H. G. Wells of the help he has received from Mrs. H. G. Wells. "He continues: "Without her labor in typing and retyping the drafts of the various chapters as they have been revised and amended, in checking references, finding suitable quotations, hunting up illustrations, and keeping in order the whole mass of material for this history, and without her constant help and watchful criticism, its completion would have been impossible."

ONE of the most usual and most natural forms of dedication is "To My Wife"; and one of the most unusual was that in a romantic novel published some years ago in England: "To the face I saw in a hansom cab." The popular form of dedication today would seem to be to fellow-authors. W. L. George dedicates his latest book to Joseph Conrad. It begins with Dear Master, and is followed by eight ecstatic lines. Another of his books has 14 dedicatory lines of immeasurable admiration for H. G. Wells. "Main St.," by Sinclair Lewis, is dedicated, with austere brevity, "To James Branch Cabell and Joseph Hergesheimer." Aldous Huxley, being a young man still in the dictatorial age, does not dedicate "Limbo" to anybody. Neither does John Burroughs dedicate "Accepting the Universe" to anybody; but he begins the book with that delightful story told of Margaret Fuller: "It is reported of Margaret Fuller that she said she accepted the universe. 'Gad, she'd better,' retorted Carlyle."

ONE of the dedications I like is this: "In love and gratitude to my American wife, of Kent, England, and Georgia, America, who is a fierce partisan of America when she is in England, and a fierce partisan of England when she is in America."

KNUT HAMSEN, the Norwegian writer, who has been awarded the Nobel prize for literature, did not accept the man-made environment into which, as a youth, he drifted. In 1890 he was a street-car conductor in Chicago, and, according to the account that have been dug from the archives, an inefficient conductor. Before that he was on a farm in North Dakota. The car company dismissed him for inattention to business. Later he worked his way to Norway as a seaman. He is described by old-timers in Chicago as "a blond lad, with a thin face, and a perpetual stare into the horizon." The advantage of winning a Nobel prize is not only the large sum of money, enabling the lucky author to buy a Scooter car for every member of his family, including the domestic servants, but he is also written about in every important newspaper throughout the civilized world.

I WISH Chicago were not so far away, as I should much like to see the Book Fair that is being held in that city. Perhaps it is as well that I am not there, as I am easily excited, and the spectacle of W. Somerset Maugham and Mary Roberts Rinehart autographing books as fast as their fountain pens can travel, would not be good for me. But I should be interested in seeing the placed on which is inscribed a statement made by the New Statesman of London, saying that "Rockwell Kent's 'Wilderness'" is easily the most remarkable book to come out of America since "Leaves of Grass" was published."

RECENTLY the Writers Club held a meeting to discuss literature, but, by accident or design, I know not which, the proceedings developed into a discussion and a ballot as to which are the six best American novelists. The ballot resulted thus: Theodore Dreiser, Edith Wharton, James B. Cabell, Booth Tarkington, Gertrude Atherton and Willa Cather. Mention was also made of Laura Jean Libby.

RECENTLY I have been reading "The Choir Invisible" by James Lane Allen, and "Main St." by Sinclair Lewis, and I have been wondering if they would have been written differently had James Lane Allen been born and brought up in Minnesota and Sinclair Lewis in Kentucky.

TO Straight Statements I have added the following:

"It is much easier to understand M. Bergson when you hear him than when you read him. The modulations of the voice, the little piccolo-squeaks, the sudden shrug of the shoulders and the spreading out of the hands, the bird-like droop of the head and the glance of the eye, the thin-lipped smile (Ah, now I have it!) M. Bergson is like the Bellini Doge, Loredano Loredano, in the National Gallery"—all these little things help."

(A. B. Walkley, on M. Bergson.)

Note: I like this. Mr. Walkley formed his style on mine, or I formed mine on his. I forgot which.

AMONG the New Books that I should like to read are:

"Margaret Fuller," by Katherine Anthony.

Because I know so little about Margaret Fuller, except the "Accepting the Universe" tale; and because a reviewer has said (the must be a Transcendentalist), "Margaret Fuller's life will cease to be interesting when time is no more, and not before."

"Ships and the Sea."

Because it is a new anthology, and because the editor is Quiller-Couch.

And here is a new book that I am not quite sure I want to read:

"The Philosophy of Fine Art." By G. W. F. Hegel. Translated with notes by F. P. B. Osmaston. (Bell. Four volumes. 25s. net.)

A reflection by the London Times reviewer on this mighty work makes me still less eager to embark on the enterprise. "The mind of Mr. Osmaston, the translator, is so steeped in the abstruse and philosophic that he is sometimes more difficult than Hegel himself." Perhaps in Utopia philosophers will have learnt to express themselves as simply and as fully as The Sermon on the Mount.

—Q. R.

## A LUCID OUTLINE

Space, Time and Gravitation. An Outline of the General Relativity Theory. By Prof. A. S. Eddington. F. R. S. Cambridge University Press. 15s.

It is a rare thing to find so difficult a subject treated in the graceful and lucid style that marks this book. The reader is led through the intricacies of the subject with such skill—and even humor—that he cannot fail to follow the story with interest, nor at the end will he close the book without a feeling of reverence for the one who conceived the theory and for the interpreter who has made it so clear. That is a tribute to Professor Eddington that will be appreciated best by those who have encountered the difficulties of the subject under less gifted guidance. Certainly no better guide than Professor Eddington could be found, for he has himself played a very important part in the confirmation of the theory. The story of its development becomes in his hands a tale of romance, and the chapter on the Eclipse expedition provides the climax. And yet Professor Eddington gives the reader a real grasp of the meaning of the theory. Let no one think the book is written for those who are not prepared for some hard thinking.

There are many remarkable features in this story. The theory combines in a unique manner the work of philosopher, mathematician, and scientist. It is based on a philosophic reexamination of fundamentals, its development involved the use of the most abstract processes of pure mathematics, and its confirmation depended on the timely arrival of an eclipse suited for the necessary measurements. The mathematics involved is far beyond the understanding of all but a few specialists, and what this book does is to give by the aid of analogy and illustration a non-mathematical interpretation of the theory. The one defect in Professor Eddington's treatment is that he does not give a definite enough idea of its logical development. Granted certain postulates, well founded on experiment, the theory follows inevitably by logical reasoning. These postulates, and the steps by which the theory is developed, hardly stand out clearly enough from the general exposition. Perhaps the only good treatment of the logical development of the theory is to be found in Einstein's own writings, and Einstein's popular exposition of his theory (now translated into English) should be read with Professor Eddington's book. But certainly nowhere else can be found such a brilliant imaginative sketch of possible future developments of the theory. Another valuable feature is the description of Professor Weyl's extension of the general theory to include the phenomena of electricity, while in the concluding chapter the reader is given a hint of great possibilities ahead.

## AMERICAN HISTORY

In his volume on "The United States and Latin America," published by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York, John Holliday Latane has given in convenient form a brief history of relationships that should be more widely understood.

## A BOOK OF THE WEEK

The Americanization of Edward Bok. The Autobiography of a Dutch Boy Fifty Years After. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$5.

Edward Bok started to become a good American with certain unusual advantages. He had a plentiful supply of the solid Dutch virtues that make for business success. He was, moreover, of distinguished Dutch stock. In his immediate ancestry were numbered an admiral, a chief justice of the supreme court in Holland, and a secretary of the Transvaal Republic. He came of a hardy, pioneer line. It was a family of jurists and administrators. Had he been able to remain in Holland he would have been assisted to prominence by family friends already in positions of influence. His father was for a time one of the wealthiest men in Holland, and his mother kept house with a retinue of servants. But this great fortune was suddenly wiped out and Edward Bok found himself at an early age exchanging a palace for a tenement and tidy Holland for unfinished America. The standards of living to which he had been accustomed assuredly provided him with an uncommon incentive to rise out of his poverty; but he began his battle for success with no more outside assistance than any other friendless immigrant. How he won this battle is the story that he has just published on the fiftieth anniversary of his arrival in this country.

II

The corner stone of Edward Bok's success is his originality. He has never been satisfied with the beaten path. His motto has been to do the common thing in an uncommon way. And he has known how to invest the uncommon way with a personal appeal that attracted ever-growing numbers of friends. He was very young when he learned the advertising value of "Variety's the very spice of life." And his progress has been marked by a constant flow of editorial surprises that have made the magazine world gasp with amazement. As a fitting climax the month that the Journal's circulation touched 2,000,000 he laid down his pen with the remark, "Now I'm going to play."

Edward Bok's retirement at an early age is, he admits, more Dutch than American. Undoubtedly the usual American way is to postpone one's autobiography until much later. But Bok is no disciple of Solon's Resipce finem, however weighty the authority behind it, is not his motto. His philosophy of life is to be found in one of the last chapters of his autobiography, a chapter which in an enlarged form has recently appeared in the Atlantic Monthly. Bok divides the happy life into three periods: "First: that of education, acquiring the fullest and best that is within his reach and power; Second: that of achievement: achieving for himself and his family, and discharging the first duty of any man, that in case of his incapacity those who are closest to him are provided for. But such provision does not mean an accumulation that becomes to others an embarrassment rather than a protection. To prevent this, the next period confronts him; Third: Service for others. That is the acid test where many a man falls short: to know when he has enough, and to be willing not only to let well enough alone, but to give a helping hand to the other fellow; to recognize, in a practical way, that we are our brother's keeper; that a brotherhood of men does exist outside after-dinner speeches. No man has the right to leave the world no better than he found it. He must add something to it; either he must make its people better and happier, or he must make the face of the world fairer to look at."

Bok always made up for his weakness in grammar by the earnestness of his writing. The moral and didactic qualities in Dutch literature passed through him into the Ladies' Home Journal. He never gave his public exactly what it said it wanted, but something a little better than it expected. Not too much above the crowd. He intimates that his private inclination was to soar, but that circulation demands compelled his editorial staff to stay close to the average citizen. He wrote for the intelligent rather than the intellectual world.

Besides this philosophy of life Edward Bok brought to his experiment in Americanization as other inheritances from his Dutch ancestors thrift, a thoroughness, and a respect for law and authority which he would not give up even as an immigrant boy in exchange for American wastefulness, superficiality, and hostility toward the policeman. Americanization never meant for him, and should not mean for others, the surrender of every European instinct and tradition. "But into the best that the foreign-born can retain, America can graft such a wealth of inspiration, so high a national idealism, so great an opportunity for the highest endeavor, as to make him the fortunate man of the earth today." Americanism, thus defined, is no finished pattern, no bed of Procrustes into which the foreign-born must be made to fit. It is rather a great moving river, taking its rise from distant sources, and its direction determined by its ancient channel, but fed constantly and enriched by the inflow of other streams. Americanization is a process of giving as well as receiving. As Theodore Roosevelt said to Bok, "You and I can each become good Americans by giving our best to make America better. With the Dutch stock there is in both of us, there's no limit to what we can do. Let's go to it."

Whatever be the contribution of earlier Dutchmen to the molding of American institutions, there can be no question of the influence of this particular Dutchman. Directly or indirectly, by personal effort or through the institution he built up, he is re-

spousable for the simple Spencerian style of writing, the American theatre-program, syndicate news, the woman's page, white space in advertising, free scholarships to collectors of magazine subscriptions, lessening of the patent-medicine evil, the magazine method of "running stories over into the back," "Ladies' Home Journal" houses, gardens, and furnishings, simpler decoration of Pullman cars, the ban on the aigrette, the safe and sane Fourth of July, "teacherages" for rural school-teachers, and the endowment of the Philadelphia Orchestra. In addition he eradicated or improved bill-board advertising, saving temporarily from this nuisance the beauties of Niagara Falls and the Grand Canyon, forced cities to "clean up their filthy back streets, and induced women's clubs to devote their energies to needful questions of civics rather than to artificial literary culture.

III

In this day of incessant biographical enterprise, when "Who's Who," "Appleton's Encyclopedia" and the journalistic interviewer make publicly the penalty for distinction, the risk of being nothing more than an assemblage of known facts. Its value will usually lie in its anecdotal character or its intimate revelations. Edward Bok's story is not intimate, but it is rich in anecdote. So that even although many will have read the last three chapters recently in the Saturday Evening Post or Atlantic Monthly, and others will have enjoyed some of his best anecdotes in the Independent, and yet others will find many paragraphs familiar from the Ladies' Home Journal, still, the anecdotes are so valuable that they easily bear repetition—good story-tellers are always forgiven repetition—and there are certainly many persons who have never known how the most successful editor in the magazine world sifted ashes for coal, feared to pass the grocer's because of the unpaid bill, and earned his first money washing a baker's window and selling ice-water on the Coney Island horse-cars.

His wealth of anecdote is so great that it crowds out all reference to certain important events in his life which secure a foothold only in the "Biographical Data" on page 453. It is this superlative anecdotal quality of the autobiography that engages the attention instantly at whatever page one chances to open. How can one stop reading when he sees that the sixteen-year-old boy after eating pie at the "Autocrat's" own breakfast-table, will read "The Village Blacksmith" in Dutch to Longfellow, discuss Sunday newspapers with Phillips Brooks, and call with Louisa Alcott on Emerson "in his mental mist." One paragraph, for example, reads as follows: "General Grant sketched for Edward on an improvised map the exact spot where General Lee surrendered to him; Longfellow told him how he came to write "Excelsior"; Whittier told the story of "The Barefoot Boy," and Tennyson wrote out a stanza or two of "The Brook," upon condition that Edward would not again use the word "awful," which the poet said "is slang for 'very' and 'I hate slang.'"

No idle curiosity had prompted the boy to write these notes. Forced to leave school at the age of 13 for an office-boy's position with the Western Union Telegraph Company, he resolved to educate himself further by going straight to the men of his day who had succeeded and asking them how they had done it. His unusual earnestness and directness attracted every one whom he approached. His boyish assurance carried him lightly over all obstacles that would have seemed insurmountable to a more sophisticated or self-conscious character. As a boy he found no difficulty at all in starting friendships with men as distinguished as President Hayes, General Grant, and Jefferson Davis. When he joined Scribner's, first as stenographer, then as advertising director, he seized every opportunity to increase his acquaintance among the interesting men of the day. With vivid characterization he pictures Stevenson, as he painstakingly corrected proof in bed and refused to read the press notices that Bok had brought him. "With a general untidiness that was all his own, Stevenson, so Bok felt, was an author whom it was better to read than to see." Or in Stockton's story of how he ate the ice-cream lady and the tiger simultaneously with two spoons; or Richard Harding Davis reading "Trilby" as his own composition; or Henry Ward Beecher's tears over his sister's "Uncle Tom's Cabin." As editor of the Ladies' Home Journal his adventures among the lions of the day multiplied fast. Eugene Field's practical jokes, Mrs. Gladstone's impractical pride in her first pen-money, Kipling's Philadelphia scapple, Kate Greenaway's cat, Edwin Abbey's "The Grove of Academe," Theodore Roosevelt's "shaving interviews" and contributions "written under the strictest possible anonymity, so closely adhered to that, until this revelation, only five persons have known the authorship"—of such material is this story woven.

IV

Bok tells us that in editing the Ladies' Home Journal he always had in mind a particular woman who for long was merely the creature of his own imagination but whom he suddenly met one day and to whom he always addressed his editorial work thereafter. His autobiography is not written for women, although, just as so many men really bought the Journal for themselves, there will be countless women who will read this book for their own enjoyment. It was written for boys and all who revere the hearts of boys. His boyhood occupied fully a third of the entire narrative. But it is particularly the philosophy of his life that in

its wholesome, inspiring optimism is much needed by the dissatisfied young man of today. Especially timely in this hour of discontent, rebellion, and anarchy is his gospel of success through honest hard work. Cynics will scoff at his optimism; economic malcontents will jeer at his safe belief in the value of poverty; reformers will smile at his pride in scratching on the surface and his apparent indifference to the fundamentals of present-day problems; and idealists will cease his materialistic definition of success. But after all, he did succeed in accomplishing what he set out to do. And the story of how he succeeded, pervaded by the same moral earnestness as Benjamin Franklin's autobiography, is here set forth to inspire American boys to imitate one Dutch boy, who has carried out in his American life his grandmother's injunction, "Make you the world a bit more beautiful and better because you have been in it."

IV

KNUT HAMSEN

One of the merits of the Nobel prize for literature is that it administers some severe lessons to the self-esteem of the reading public. We think that we know all we need know of world literature because we can discuss at length the philosophy of Dostoevsky. But his story is not intimate, but it is rich in anecdote. So that even although many will have read the last three chapters recently in the Saturday Evening Post or Atlantic Monthly, and others will have enjoyed some of his best anecdotes in the Independent, and yet others will find many paragraphs familiar from the Ladies' Home Journal, still, the anecdotes are so valuable that they easily bear repetition—good story-tellers are always forgiven repetition—and there are certainly many persons who have never known how the most successful editor in the magazine world sifted ashes for coal, feared to pass the grocer's because of the unpaid bill, and earned his first money washing a baker's window and selling ice-water on the Coney Island horse-cars.

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## OUR POETS

## Robert Graves

As a war poet Robert Graves has often been coupled with Robert Nichols and Siegfried Sassoon. This is partly for the accidental reason that the three men are friends, as there is internal evidence in their verses to show, and came under public notice at about the same date

## THE HOME FORUM

## A Memorable Moment

A cynic has remarked that all the pilgrims who come to Athene may be divided into two classes—those who follow the footsteps of Paul and those who follow the footsteps of Pausanias. The latter spend many days visiting odd scraps of masonry, discussing the exact site of the nine-mouthed fountain, and finding their joy in the most obscure remains; the former drive straight to the Areopagus, and, having looked at Athens from this point of view, proceed to discuss the probable site of the altar to the Unknown God. Perhaps those days of undivided allegiance are over, but there is much to be said for the concentrated vision of the pilgrim. Indeed, it is a magnificent picture that this chapter in the Acts recalls—the picture of a little Jew standing on the little Areopagus and waving aside with one gesture of the hand the Parthenon, the Erechtheum, and all the accumulated tradition of splendor on that overshadowing hill.

"Know ye not that God dwelleth not in temples made with hands?" "Temples made with hands"—that is all he has to say of them. Truly a memorable moment in the history of mankind! And the pilgrims are right who come to Athens determined to make real for themselves at least this one great impression and not to concern themselves with doubt whether really Paul stood upon this crag called "Areopagus" or in the council-house of the same name below.

Perhaps the impression would not be lessened but deepened, if they gathered up the full harvest of associations suggested by this piece of rock, and then thought of all that the Areopagus suggested to the Athenians as well as of the little that it conveyed to Paul.—"Days in Attica," Mrs. R. C. Bosanquet.

## The Golden Gate

Down by the side of the Golden Gate  
The city stands;  
Grimly, and solemn, and silent, wait  
The walls of the land,  
Guarding its door, as a treasure fond;  
And none may pass to the sea beyond,  
But they who pass through the Golden Gate.  
The ships go out through its narrow door,  
White-sailed, and laden with precious store—  
White-sailed, and laden with precious freight,  
The ships come back through the Golden Gate.  
The sun comes up o'er the eastern crest,  
The sun goes down in the golden west,  
And the East is West, and the West is East,  
And the sun from his toil of day released  
Shines back through the Golden Gate.  
—Madge Morris.

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## The Act of God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
THE metaphysics of Christianity shows God to be Principle, or the eternal cause of all things, the everlasting Mind that does not permit, has never permitted, and never will permit any other so-called power to take His place, for He is All. Divine Science proves this statement by simple logic which demonstrates that matter has neither intelligence, life, nor sensation, and that the opposite belief is the prolific source of all suffering? God created all through Mind, and made all perfect and eternal." (Science and Health, p. 205.)

sition upon mankind, and which stands in law books, in legal documents and in thousands of cases as a reproach to Him who is the eternal. "When will the error of believing that there is life in matter?" Mrs. Eddy asks, "and that sin, sickness, and death are creations of God, be unmasked? When will it be understood that matter has neither intelligence, life, nor sensation, and that the opposite belief is the prolific source of all suffering? God created all through Mind, and made all perfect and eternal."

## Rich in Noble Memories

A building of serenity and symmetry, of fine amplitude, a gracious abiding building, rich in noble memories, yet touched also with a living sweetness; such is the beautiful old State House in Philadelphia, often referred to as Independence Hall. And it stood here, and was even then a building of age and dignity, when Sir Walter Scott said to Washington Irvin

with touches of mahogany and darkish green.

The rooms are serenely beautiful; they are dignified, large and light; there are pillars and pilasters, there are charming cornices, there are panels; in every direction one sees beautiful corners or vistas or entranceways. The view through the arches of the room of the Supreme Court, into and across the Hall of the Signers, is astonishingly effective.

At the foot of the wonderful stairs now stands the Liberty Bell, upon which may still be read the Bible

name; maybe they'd have done it in another colored worsted."

This bringing forth no response, I felt that I was not up to the occasion; I proceeded to say that worsteds were uncommon hard to match, which said our Emma, when Joe interrupted me. "I don't mean that, Jim. I mean what was her history? Did she write it herself, or who wrote it for her? . . . Age eighteen; date 1856; her name Alice Hillyar. . . . If one could only know her history, eh? She was a lady. Ladies made these common samplers in those times. See, here is Emma. Emma dear, see what I have found. Take and read it to Jim."—"The Hillyars and the Burtons," by Henry Kingsley.

## November, Radiant and Sunlit

Is it not due to November that some discreet person should revise what the poets have said about it? For one, I have felt no slight sense of shame as I opened to the melancholy lines full of the wall of winds and the sob of rain, while a brilliant autumnal light has flooded the world. The days have passed in a stately procession, under skies so cloudless and serene and with such amplitude of golden light that I have sometimes thought I saw a little disdain of the accessories of the earlier season. It has seemed as if November, radiant and sunlit, needed no soft, fleecy clouds, no budding flowers, no rich and rustling foliage, to complete her charm. Even the splendid tradition of October has not overawed its maligned successor. . . . It is certainly high time that the traditional November should give place to the actual November—month of prolonged and golden light, with just enough of cloud and shadow to heighten by contrast the brilliancy of the sunshine. The borderland between winter and summer is certainly the most beautiful and alluring part of the year. The late spring and the late autumn months hold in equipoise the charms of both seasons. Their characteristics are less pronounced and more subtle. . . .

I have watched the flight of the autumnal days from my study windows as one watches the distant passage of the birds southward. They have carried the last memories of summer with them, but with what grace and majesty they have retreated before an invisible foe! With slow and noiseless step, pausing for days together in soft, unbroken dreams, they have passed beyond the horizon line and left me under a spell so deep that I have hardly yet shaken it off and turned to other sights and thoughts. One of the great concerns of life is this silent, unbroken procession of the seasons. . . . —Hamilton Wright Mabie.

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"The Harbor of Collioure," an etching by Ian Strang

## A Southern Harbor

How perfectly restful is this busy peace of the morning, in the blue harbor, where sea-gulls, white and black, fly among the ships; and in the bluer bay, where from moment to moment a great sail, passing close to land, blots out the sunshine which lies glittering on the placidly wrinkling water! . . . Sails whiten on the horizon against a dull cloud, and darken against clouds shining with sunlight. The long wash of the tide coils in about the rocks at my feet. . . . Across the harbor a bell is tolling. All the rest is warm silence. —Arthur Symons.

## The Herons of Elmwood

Elmwood was the home of James Russell Lowell, in Cambridge, about a half mile from the Longfellow home.

Warm and still is the summer night, As here by the river's brink I wander;

White overhead are the stars, and white

The glimmering lamps on the hill-side yonder.

Silent are all the sounds of day; Nothing I hear but the chirp of crickets,

And the cry of the herons winging their way

O'er the poet's house in the Elmwood thickets.

Call to him, herons, as slowly you pass

To your roosts in the haunts of the exiled thrushes.

Sing him the song of the green morass, And the tides that water the weeds and rushes.

Sing of the air, and the wild delight Of wings that uplift and winds that uphold you,

The joy of freedom, the rapture of flight

Through the drift of the floating mist that infold you;

Of the landscape lying so far below, With its towns and rivers and desert places;

And the splendor of light above, and the glow

Of the limitless, blue, ethereal spaces.

Sing to him, say to him, here at his gate,

Where the boughs of the stately elms are meeting,

Some one hath lingered to meditate, And send him unseen this friendly greeting:

—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

## The Old Beech

The old beech kept me dry enough while the rain beat steadily on his head; but he knew how to preserve the downpour for his own needs. From the mass of the leaves it passed to the ramage of the twigs that bore them and gaining in volume, descended as a trickle to the branches and a brisk fountain to the boughs. Then the many channels met at the fork, to run down the bough in a torrent and vanish under the moss-covered earth.—Eden Phillips.

The act or activity of God, then, being beneficial, must be more and more before the attention of men in place of that so-called "act of God" which is a bald counterfeit and impo-

ing, with a tolerant condescension which he meant to be flattering, "The vast aboriginal trees that have sheltered the Indians before the intrusion of the white man, are the monuments and antiquities of your country!"

Scott was quite ignorant of the fact that America had architecture; to him, our country had merely trees, although this building, and some other American buildings, were richer in beauty and in noble association than quite a number of those in his own land of which he wrote with such enthusiasm.

Scott was deeply impressed by the thought of our immeasurable forests. He longed to see one, as Dickens longed to see an American prairie. And had Scott come over here, and had he seen not only a forest but this State House, his imagination would have been fired, and he might have written a great novel about America, rich in details of the Revolutionary leaders, with the picturesque John Hancock, in scarlet coat and cocked hat with black cockade, entering this building to preside at the Signing of the Declaration. . . .

The State House, "Independence Hall," was planned in 1729 and completed, except as to wings and tower, five years later; quite old enough, one sees, to satisfy even a Walter Scott! But it must not be thought that it is beautiful or interesting principally on account of age. Age adds to a beautiful building the salt and savor of time, the romantic patina, literal or metaphorical, that comes with the decades. But this State House is beautiful in itself; it was beautiful when it was young and new; it will remain beautiful as long as it stands, with its traditional growing more interesting with time. After all, Philadelphia was the largest and richest Colonial city of Great Britain, and so it was natural that a fine administrative structure should be built here. And it was put up in the same period which saw the construction of two other admirable State Houses, that of Boston (not the stately pillared building of the present time, but the delightful ancient State House), and the charming State House of Annapolis. All three are lessons in good taste, in positive beauty. And the Philadelphia structure is the finest of the three. . . .

The State House is a beautiful building, alike in its mass effects and in its smallest details, in the views of it from the exterior or in rooms within. Its facade is exactly centered, and similarly winged and arched at right and left. It is beautiful and it is balanced. Seen from Independence Square, which is a large open space, stony paved, with intervening surfaces of grass and fair-sized trees, it is a towering building with white window stones, with smallish pilastered doorway beneath a tower built outside the lines of the main building, and, over this doorway, a splendid Palladian window. Above are cornices, and a fetching, bugling, bow-fronted window, and above this is a clock-tower, square at the bottom and rising in eight-sided dimpulations to a six-sided narrow pinnacle which is topped by a trident-like weather-vane of gilt.

Enter beneath the triple Palladian window, with its heavy muntins, and passing by the foot of the finest stairs in America, you enter a broad and brick-paved central hall; and there comes the sense of a glory of white

among a creamy froth of meadow-sweet. Everything was a part of an unstudied pageant. Man seems very small in those wide, spacious, and wind-swept regions. . . . Yet everywhere the mountain-sides show here and there a patch of tillage, some field of corn nestled into a nook of the hills; here and there a rough-built cottage whose thatch and walls are weathered into soft grays and browns; and the presence of these features, rather

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### The Question of the Arab Kingdom

One of the greatest obstacles in the way of securing a just settlement of affairs in Europe and beyond, during the past two years, has unquestionably been the existence of the secret treaty. How much trouble and how many complexities have been occasioned by the notorious Pact of London, for instance, between Italy on the one part and France, Great Britain, and Russia on the other, the most cursory review of the peace negotiations since the armistice will reveal. It brought about the first serious breach in the Peace Conference, and it is, in a very large measure at any rate, responsible for the present quite anomalous situation in the Adriatic.

Now, any attempt to apportion blame for the existence of these treaties, or to declare that they should not have been made, must be, of course, quite futile. It is easier, perhaps, than usual, in the case of the great war, to be wise after the event. In those times of terrible uncertainty and stress, the first few months of the war, when only very few had realized the tremendous task which lay before the Allies, the temptation to regard each fresh adhesion of strength as likely to be just that added force necessary to render victory inevitable within a very short time, was undoubtedly very great. Any one who will recall the state of public thought in England, during the months which preceded the adhesion of Italy to the allied cause, will remember how confidently it was anticipated that such an adhesion would mean victory at an early date. This was the popular view, and subsequent events have shown that, if the allied governments did not share it, it was because they desired to secure additional help, even more urgently, for the purpose of averting defeat. Italy, in this case, was in a position to exact her own terms, and she did so. The Allies promised Italy much more than she was entitled to, and much more, in common justice, should have been accorded to her. The Pact of London is, in many respects, quite an unworthy and even an unrighteous agreement; but the occasion was difficult, even desperate, and to sit in judgment on the allied action is quite useless.

The same must be said about the secret agreements which brought about the adhesion of the Arabs to the allied cause, in the Near and Mid East. When the first of these was concluded with the Grand Shereef of Mecca, in the October of 1915, the Allies were faced with the threat of a holy war. What that would have meant, if it had really been precipitated, those who have made any study of the history of Islam will have no difficulty in imagining. Everything that could be done had to be done to prevent it. Great Britain, therefore, came to an understanding with the Grand Shereef that the Allies would recognize the formation of an independent Arab kingdom as one of the objects of the great struggle, provided the Grand Shereef and his people came to the assistance of the Allies against the Turks. The exact terms of this agreement have never been made public, but, within a year, Great Britain had formally recognized the formation of what might be called a nucleus Arab Kingdom, in Arabia, with the Grand Shereef Hussein as its first ruler, under the title of King of the Hedjaz.

King Hussein immediately set himself, wholeheartedly, to fulfill his obligations under the agreement. With an army which steadily increased in numbers and efficiency, he cooperated with General Allenby against the Turk, lending valuable aid to the British in their conquest of Palestine. Ultimately, a great Arab army, under Prince Feisul, King Hussein's third son, made a victorious entry into the great Arab city of Damascus. Now, as has been said, the terms of the agreement between Great Britain and King Hussein, under which, apparently, all this was accomplished, have never been made public, but it is, today, declared by Prince Habib Lotfallah, the diplomatic representative of the King of the Hedjaz, that this understanding pledged the Allies to the establishment of "a great Arabian state stretching from the Persian Gulf to the borders of Cilicia and to the Egyptian frontier. Only as the result of assurances given by this treaty," declared Prince Lotfallah to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in London recently, "did King Hussein throw the weight of the Hedjaz on the side of the Allies, and help to break the holy war which the Turks had declared."

For some considerable time past, however, it has been known that if the original agreement between Great Britain and the King of the Hedjaz really provided for all this, it has been rendered largely nugatory by subsequent agreements and declarations. Of these, the most specific is the so-called Sykes-Picot agreement, an understanding come to between Great Britain and France, according to which huge territories claimed by the Arabs were divided between the two countries named, either as protectorates or as spheres of influence. Thus, one article of this agreement provides that "the Syrian coast from Tyre to Alexandria, Cilicia and most of southern Armenia from Sivas to Diarbekr shall be 'French'." Another article provides that Palestine, from the Jordan to the sea, shall be "international," and yet another, that Mesopotamia shall be "British." Neither is this all. In June, 1917, an official British statement was issued at Cairo to the effect that "all pre-war Arab states and Arab areas freed by the military action of their inhabitants" should "remain entirely independent." Finally, on November 9, 1918, came the Anglo-French declaration in which Great Britain and France agreed "to encourage native governments in Syria and Mesopotamia, and, without imposition, to assure the normal workings of such governments as the people shall themselves have adopted."

It is claimed, of course, that there are "no incompatibilities or inconsistencies" in these four documents. Such a claim was quite definitely made, about a year ago, by a well-known British authority on the question. The fact, however, remains that the Arabs, whether they rank themselves as moderates or extremists, are utterly

opposed to the present settlements, tentative or completed, in the Near East. In these circumstances, it would seem to be very urgently advisable that much fuller information on the subject should be rendered generally available. Whatever excuse there may have been for secret agreements, four or five years ago, there is absolutely none now, and a full and frank publication of all agreements relating to the Arab question, accompanied by some straightforward statement of policy, would go far toward clearing away the doubt and distrust which today so generally pervade the whole subject.

### Ships For Sale

TO THE average person, it may be surprising to learn that, in spite of the tremendous shipping losses during the war, the world has now greater ocean tonnage than ever before. Construction of this sort more than counterbalanced the corresponding destruction. The United States has offered for sale, therefore, some 288 wooden vessels, as well as numerous ships of other kinds. When the Shipping Board was established, it was hoped that the great impetus given, by the exigencies of the time, to construction under its auspices would continue until the United States should become more and more a truly great transoceanic carrying nation. In some respects, this hope is in a fair way to be realized. Already, in the matter of tonnage the United States is second only to Great Britain. Yet, in the readjustment since the war, it has been found difficult to use advantageously all the products of the Shipping Board. The mere bulk of tonnage is not the only factor to be considered. There are the problems of registry, of labor, and of the adaptability of the ships themselves to present needs. The United States will have a great merchant marine only in proportion as its tonnage is of exactly the right sort to meet its special requirements.

Though it is to be regretted that so much waste has resulted from the operations of the Shipping Board, still the whole war experience was an enormous waste in every respect. There ought to develop, however, a right way to use whatever was definitely constructive during the period of turmoil. The ingenuity of the experts which evolved the wooden ships, for instance, should be even more active now in devising ways to salvage to the utmost these vessels and the products of the war period. If some of the wooden ships can be more profitably sold for South American trade or for use in the Baltic or the Adriatic, the mere lessening of tonnage under the registration of the United States will mean little. In fact, the development of commerce in these places, through such aid, may in the end mean very much more to all concerned. There can be no question that ships or anything else should be used in ways that involve the least waste. If, in the perplexities of a large readjustment, however, those who are responsible for the orderly solution of the problems do not see immediately what can be done best here and now, they may be inclined to think a distant prospect more attractive than it really is. The awakening in America to the immense breadth of world commerce may lead some to overlook real possibilities right at hand, for the wooden ships and for other things.

It has been believed that the reason why there has not been a ready sale at home for some of the vessels of the Shipping Board has been an insufficient encouragement of American commerce. In order to increase the encouragement, the Merchant Marine Act, requiring among other things the abrogation of some commercial treaties, was passed at the end of the last session of Congress. Senator Wesley L. Jones of Washington, the sponsor of the bill, has made his campaign for re-election on the basis of this act, and has been vigorously opposed. The fact is, of course, that rates, discriminating in favor of ships under the registry of the United States and against those of other nations, may not be the best method of encouragement. Neither indeed is a lessening of the requirements for American registry, requirements which are intended to insure the best possible conditions for all concerned, including the men employed. A course of education in commerce for those interested in shipping will be just as necessary as any favoritism of rates or subsidies. Banks and organizations of business men are already carrying on a propaganda of education especially for commercial representatives. There might well be a similar campaign to show the shipping industry how to adjust itself to the more speedily to new conditions.

Undoubtedly the great increase in tonnage will soon be used to its full capacity. Because of the destruction and waste of the last few years, there will soon have to be a greater exchange of commodities than ever before for constructive purposes. Any lack of market for ships in America is probably but temporary. It is regrettable that any ships built during the war should have been intended only for the needs of the moment rather than for permanent commercial use. Yet the hurry, mistakes, and confusion, not to mention selfish motives of that time, seemingly had to be endured. All this, however, does not have to be endured any longer. Now is the time to correct even the mistakes of the past, whether of the Shipping Board or of others. Even if there now seems no immediate use for all these ships constructed during the war, a commerce for many of them to engage in can be developed. The whole question of the development of American shipping has been one of the great subjects for economic and political discussion for years. It is a question, indeed, which may become one of the great issues of future campaigns, not only in local campaigns such as that of Senator Jones of Washington, but in national elections. The solution will come, however, in proportion as the various opinions as to what the proper encouragement of shipping is to be are disentangled from merely selfish interests in conflict and are really reasoned out on a basis of right. If the subject of the Merchant Marine is to be revived as a campaign issue, it will now have a broader and more vital meaning than ever. The public will not readily countenance such waste as seemed almost inevitable during the war, but will demand a real economy in the development.

### Forecasting the Age of Silence

IT SEEMS to us of today as if rubber had always been known to the civilized world for its waterproofing qualities. Rubber coats, and certainly rubber boots, not to mention the common household varieties of galosh, often miscalled "golosh," seem to most of us as old as Adam. Rubber as a silencer, as a means of reducing and eliminating noise, is a later conception, but it is one that is giving to rubber a constantly increasing importance. In time it may almost displace the earlier notion. For the avoidance of noise is coming to be looked upon as well worth while. More and more are all sorts of people beginning to pay attention to it, and for a constantly increasing variety of reasons. Perhaps it is only natural that rubber should be looked to, more and more, as the antidote for annoying sounds, for the more the world learns about rubber the more it discovers how to cut the cost of producing it. Once everybody would have thought extravagant the use of rubber for vehicle tires. But when a British chemist found out how to vulcanize, or harden, rubber swiftly and perfectly by means of cheap gases, rubber tires came into general use. In fact, the far-reaching effect of his discovery has been so well appreciated that a still later discovery, whereby it is possible to vulcanize rubber in solution, is already being hailed by some commentators as surely ushering in a new age of rubber, which will be for the world the Age of Silence.

A peaceful prospect, surely! And how many, many of the world's people would be grateful if only the vision could be even approximately realized! Yet no one need have any misgivings lest the sudden stoppage of sound shall be disconcerting, or leave any of us with a sort of auditory lonesomeness by reason of the disappearance of all the noises to which we have become habituated in daily urban experience. If we will but take stock of the noises of the present and the past, we shall probably arrive at the conclusion that new kinds come into notice as old kinds disappear. We are no longer greatly disturbed by street cries of peddlers, or by piercing whistles from railroad locomotives. Even the roar of fog signals, here and there, has been checked, out of deference to somebody's delicate ear. Almost we can say the traditional Fourth of July din of bombs and bells is a matter of memory rather than experience. Yet automobiles, elevated railways, subways, and labor-saving machines in the building trades have raised new groups of noises, most of which were unknown in the days when those of the earlier sort were still unchecked. Not yet has rubber been found efficacious for stopping the rattle of elevated trains or the roar of subway traffic. Neither has it ever ameliorated the jangle and crash of tortured trolley cars as they run their harsh course over steel rails fixed relentlessly in solid concrete. Rubber cannot soften the clatter of the steam riveters, or the banging of stone crushers, or the whine and grind of crudely-fashioned hoisters, conveyers, and concrete mixers. And after all is said and done, rubber has not really made away with the noise that has always been associated with the passage of vehicles over paved streets. Even with our rubber tires, for all sorts of vans and trucks as well as for passenger rigs, and our expensive smooth-surfaced asphalt, we have still as great a volume of noise from motors and driving mechanisms as we used to have from the rumble of steel-tired wheels upon granite blocks and cobblestones. Whatever noise has been saved by rubber tires is more than counterbalanced by the ceaseless racket of machinery.

So, the Age of Silence is not yet. Neither, apparently, will it be soon. For only as all sorts and conditions of us come to understand that noise almost always begets waste of energy, in one form or another, shall we all concern ourselves with the subject sufficiently to get rid of noise. New laws will doubtless be framed, putting new restrictions upon new forms of din and clatter. But apparently rubber, no matter how extensively used, can hardly usher in the Age of Silence until the present mechanical age has learned to bring its mechanisms to a finer adjustment, wherein every steel arm and wheel shall exactly perform its function, without shock or dissonance.

### The Separatists

AMONGST the eight frescoes by Cope which adorn the walls of the Peers' Corridor in the House of Lords, in London, is one depicting the sailing of the Mayflower. Years ago, it used to be entitled the "Departure of a Puritan Family for New England," and it was not until the artist and others interested had approached Lord Macaulay and Lord Stanhope, then commissioners on Decorations, explaining the historical inaccuracy of the title, that the inscription was changed to read, as it does at present, the "Departure of the Pilgrim Fathers for New England." It was not the inaccuracy of describing the little band on the Mayflower as one family that Cope and his friends objected to so much as describing them as Puritans. For if there is one thing that the Pilgrim Fathers were not, it is Puritans.

Now, it is true, of course, that the word Puritan has come, in later years, or rather centuries, to have a meaning quite different from that which it originally possessed. Whilst the word Separatist has lapsed into the same category with such words as Lollard or Hussite or Crusader the word Puritan has survived, and has come, in process of time, to be applied, par excellence, to the very people who, three hundred years ago, would most strongly have repudiated the title. For, indeed, had the Pilgrim Fathers been Puritans, in the sense that the word was understood in Tudor or Stewart times, there would have been no need of the flight to Holland, still less of the great adventure across the sea in search of "freedom to worship God." England under Elizabeth and James I was full of Puritans. The tide which swept the country in the Great Rebellion did not rise up over night. In the early days of Queen Elizabeth almost all the higher churchmen were Puritans, as were some of the Queen's wisest counselors—such men as Burleigh, Walsingham, and Knollys. The whole drift of the country, indeed, especially after the defeat of the Spanish Armada, with its consequent relief from the "threat of Rome," was increasingly in this direction.

Elizabeth's merciless Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity were directed just as much against the reforming Protestants as they were against the Roman Catholic.

These reforming Protestants, these Puritans, as they came to be called, were, however, amongst the most loyal members of the Church of England. Thus, not one of the leading Puritans of the Long Parliament had separated himself from the church. As Green very justly puts it, "Pym and Hampden had no sort of objection to Episcopacy." This, however, was not the case with the Separatists. The very essence of their prosecution was that they did so separate themselves from the National Church, and the very cause of their prosecution was that they did so separate themselves, refusing to subscribe to the Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity or to make the least pretense at "conforming." From the first, the Separatists were subject to all manner of persecutions, and in these persecutions the Puritans played a by no means minor part. Indeed, so bitter were the measures everywhere taken against them, that in 1605-06, the little band meeting Sunday after Sunday in the hall of Scrooby Manor, where William Bradford entertained them "with great love," "making provision for them to his great charge," was all that was left in England of what once had been a considerable movement. The great things this little congregation of Separatists subsequently achieved, however, are written in the story of the Pilgrim Fathers.

### Editorial Notes

IN SPITE of the obvious futility of the so-called beer referendum in Massachusetts at the time of the recent presidential election, the result is significant as showing the steadily growing popularity of complete prohibition. The idea of the referendum was to ascertain the desire of the people on the question of permitting within the State the manufacture and sale of 2.75 per cent beer. No amount of state legislation, of course, could legalize such manufacture or sale, and, for this reason, it may be taken for granted that the great mass of those in favor of prohibition entirely ignored the question. Nevertheless, fifteen cities in Massachusetts, four of them extensive manufacturing areas, registered large majorities against the beer bill. Last year, only one city voted against it, but that, of course, was before the enfranchisement of women.

SLOVAKIAN towns and cities evidently have an onerous burden to bear, judging from the most recently published maps. There is Pressburg, for instance. As every one knows, it was within the pre-war borders of Hungary, and a place noted for many things. In the first place, it was there that Maria Theresa took the oath of fealty in the presence of the nobles, standing upon a certain historic spot and pointing her royal sword to the four points of the compass in turn. In the second place, one had no sooner reached the city by rail than he had the assurance that traveling eastward was going to be a good deal more comfortable and expeditious than it had been on Cisleithian soil. Now the Hungarians, with a perfect right to such nomenclature, called the city, Poszony. When, however, this famous Hungarian crowning place was handed over to Slovakia, it was at once given its Slovakian name of Bratislava. But now comes a fourth name, which has been officially placed on the maps—Wilson City! What would Maria Theresa "and all her heirs" say if they could see their much-loved Pressburg-Poszony-Bratislava-Wilson City!

EVIDENTLY the Democratic Party in the United States may be heard from at almost any time, even though their own way for a while. Mr. William G. McAdoo, easily one of its most prominent, if not just now one of its most active members, says that its defeat, though severe, is not disastrous, and remarks that, throughout American history, overwhelming political reverses have been followed by extraordinary political recoveries. There is, surely, neither whining nor bitterness in these words, addressed to his fellow citizens:

We face domestic and international problems of great gravity. The only way to solve them is through cooperation. The highest duty of the leaders of both parties is, therefore, to promote better feeling among all classes of our people, to refrain from unworthy appeals to class and racial prejudices, and to bring to bear upon our serious problems that dispassionate and intelligent consideration through which alone there is promise of genuine public service.

PERHAPS there is nothing so very strange in the enthusiasm that is now apparent in Argentina for everything associated with aviation. The Andes, on Argentina's western boundary, are rather high mountains, the crossing of which has always constituted a problem for the inhabitants upon either side. Aviation simply offers a new method, which the South Americans have been quick to exploit. It is also to be remembered that Argentina is a country of both magnificent distances and magnificent fortunes. What more natural than that the latter should be used, on occasion, to overcome the former, now that aeroplanes can be had at a price?

WHETHER or not it is really significant, the way in which North Dakota is arranging for the carrying on of its state business, during the coming year, is worth noting. North Dakota has just reelected, by a majority of about 6000, a Governor who ran for office as a Non-partisan candidate; whilst the anti-partisans, or independents, have gained control of both branches of the State Legislature. According to the latest returns, they have a majority of at least two in the House and one in the Senate. But then, after all, no other business but the business of the State, in its every sense, is ever run on party lines.

BUBBLES light as air are notorious for the weighty possibilities that may develop from them. To the lay mind, however, it is astonishing that the destruction of the land by inroads of the sea can be combated more cheaply and effectually by compressed air released from tubes sunk in the sea floor, than by the old-fashioned method of solid masonry. The ascending bubbles break the force of the waves, as has been conclusively shown by recent experiments.